

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1653.—VOL. LVIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

PRICE FIVEPENCE
By Post, 5½d.



THE FIGHTING IN PARIS: ON THE HOUSETOPS, FAUBOURG POISSONNIERE.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A welcome message from the West has reached us within the last few days. The United States Senate has ratified and President Grant has signed the Treaty of Washington. It now remains only that her Majesty should put her signature to the document, and all existing differences between the two Governments will have been formally closed. The full text of the Treaty was received in London about the middle of last week; it had not then, however, been declared acceptable by the Senate. Since then information has arrived through the Atlantic cable that the instrument, without alteration, has been approved by that body, and that the English High Joint Commissioners are on their way home.

The full significance of these facts can hardly be realised. We can compute the known—it is harder, and may to a considerable extent be impossible, to estimate the unknown. The causes of dispute between England and America were not immediately troublesome, it is true. They awakened no serious alarm, for the time being, on either side of the Atlantic. There they were, however, like nitro-glycerine, with an awful potentiality of mischief in them, waiting only a moderately high temperature of national feeling to develop their explosive forces. Our international cousins, it must be freely owned, are more hasty in word than in deed. Perhaps they might reciprocate the compliment. The truth is that both countries rejoice in the utmost freedom of speech, and in both it is more possible for the foolish and the disaffected to say unreasonable things than it is for them to prevail upon the soberer part of the community to do them. Still, it is very far from pleasant to witness the bandying to and fro of fiery words by the reckless or the self-seeking in the vicinity of combustible materials. While they remained close at hand, nobody could tell what might not happen; let them be removed out of the way, or, better still, destroyed, and the capability of idle tongues and misused pens to set things in a sudden blaze is gone. Few persons care to have half a dozen barrels of gunpowder standing in their back yard, because they can never be quite sure even of their own discretion in the use of fire, much less so of their neighbours; and, if for a while the infliction has been unavoidable, great is the relief given by the removal of the danger. Such is the feeling we experience at the disappearance of differences between the United Kingdom and the United States.

The main desideratum, of course, was to wipe out, in some way not involving dishonour to either country, the offence occasioned by the escape of the Alabama. Undoubtedly, the Americans might fairly complain of the official negligence which permitted what is called the trial-trip of that war-vessel from Birkenhead. Could the sequel to that event have been anticipated, the functionaries of the British Government to whose tardy movements it might be traced would, there is every reason to believe, have been more on the alert. We do not for one moment wish to suggest that there was on their part any intentional delay with a view to facilitate the evasive departure of this cruiser, but unquestionably there was ground for suspicion that if their wishes had gone the other way their vigilance would not have been so slack. We cannot affect surprise, therefore, that to the American people the surreptitious clearing out of the Alabama from the Mersey, coupled with her subsequent admission to British forts for refitting, should present itself as indicative of an unfriendly spirit on the part of the British Government, and that the piratical and destructive career which she ran should exasperate the angry feelings which were awakened by her escape. Unfortunately, the mistrust excited by this event extended far beyond the Government at Washington, and a reserve, tinged with resentment, spread itself over the minds of even the best-educated citizens of the United States. They were not satisfied, therefore, with the prospect of mere pecuniary compensation. They craved some solace for their wounded feelings. We cannot profess to be sorry that this has been accorded to them. The following words in the preamble of the Treaty mildly expressed what the Americans have waited several years to obtain:—"Her Britannic Majesty has authorised her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama, and other vessels, from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels." After this *amende honorable*, the Treaty goes on to effect those arrangements under which what are called "the Alabama claims" are to be ascertained by arbitration.

The apology—if as such it may be described—is but a small price to pay for escape from a great danger. We think it carries with it the full assent of the British people, and that it truthfully embodies a sentiment which they have long felt. Besides doing justice to themselves, however, it relieves them from a vague but painful apprehension as to what might happen in future. Unfortunately, the possibility of England becoming a belligerent, in consequence of her diplomatic entanglement with the European System, is not so remote as the friends of peace most ardently desire. So long as the Alabama controversy remained open there loomed in the sight of the British people the contingency that, whenever England should become a belligerent, swarms of cruisers might escape from American ports, prey upon her commerce, destroy her mercantile marine, and pave the way for a terrible conflict between the two English-speaking peoples.

This danger has been removed by the Treaty. We have now the willing bond of our Transatlantic cousin that, as a neutral country, she will use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within her jurisdiction, of any vessel which she has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which she is at peace. It is by this rule that England agrees to be judged in ascertaining the pecuniary claims arising out of the Alabama affair. Both parties agree to be bound by it in future, and this, together with the other provisions of the Treaty, appears to preclude the possibility of misapprehension in future.

The Treaty has evidently given satisfaction to the citizens of the United States. The press, generally, comments upon it with favour. The soreness of feeling which pervaded American society has been soothed, and, we think we may say, healed. The two nations are one again in spirit. Both, probably, will be more solicitous hereafter to avoid giving fresh offence. We trust that the relations between them will become increasingly intimate as years roll on, and that, united in sympathy as well as in form, they will exercise their moral influence in support of civil and religious freedom all over the world.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The conflict in the streets of Paris, which raged so furiously during eight days between the regular troops, under the orders of the French Provisional Government, and the National Guards of the Red Republican Commune, was not completely ended till last Sunday. Its concluding events are related in a separate article, with the burning of the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, the Ministry of Finance, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, the Cour des Comptes, the Prefecture of Police, the Public Granary and Storehouses, the Mont de Piété, and other public places, which were destroyed by the Communists, as stated in our last, when they found themselves unable to hold the city. It is estimated that nearly 2500 men of the regular troops were killed or wounded, and more than 6000 of the insurgents, during the conflict of last week. Several hundreds of the Communists, being taken with arms in their hands and in the act of fighting, or in the act of setting fire to houses, were deliberately put to death. Amongst these were many women, who were caught with jugs or bottles of petroleum, which they used for incendiary purposes. About 25,000 prisoners were taken in different parts of Paris; and there was an equal number in confinement, between Versailles and St. Cloud, before the army entered the city, making at least 40,000 altogether. The losses also of the insurgent party, in killed and wounded, before the troops got in, were reckoned at 12,000, to which must be added those other thousands who have been slain in the street fighting since Sunday or Monday week, or who have been shot by their captors without an hour's delay. It is believed that only Felix Pyat and Paschal Grousset, of the members of the Commune, have succeeded in escaping. Nearly all the other leaders of their faction are known to have been killed. Among these are Delescluze, Eudes, Valles, Assy, Courbet, Amouroux, Cluseret, Raoul, Rigault, Bergeret, Dombrowski, Ranvier, Parisel, and Gambon.

M. Jules Favre has issued a circular to the representatives of France abroad in which he expresses the opinion that no foreign nation in which the Paris insurgents may take refuge can treat them other than as ordinary criminals. He gives instructions, therefore, that their immediate arrest is to be requested. The Governments of Spain, Belgium, and Italy have announced their intention to comply with this request. Victor Hugo, who was at Brussels, has been compelled to leave Belgium for Holland because he has published a letter in the *Indépendance Belge* protesting against the decision of the Belgian Government with regard to the extradition of the Paris insurgents.

The murder of the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy, the President of the Court of Cassation, M. Bonjean, the Abbé Deguerre, curate of the Madeleine, the Rev. Father Olivain, and above sixty other persons, who were confined in the prison of La Roquette, is one of the most atrocious acts of the Commune. This great crime was perpetrated on Wednesday week, between seven and eight in the evening, when the defeat of the insurrection became certain. A number of priests, including six belonging to the convent of Picpus, thirty-nine gendarmes, and many soldiers, whom the assassins had found in the convalescent wards of the hospitals, were among these victims; 168 other hostages in La Roquette were saved by the arrival of the troops. They were to have been shot next day. A portrait and memoir of the late Archbishop of Paris appeared in this Journal on Jan. 31, 1863, when he was appointed to that office. His predecessor, Archbishop Sibour, was assassinated by a priest in the Church of St. Etienne du Mont; and Archbishop Affré, who preceded Sibour, was shot on the barricades, in the insurrection of June, 1848, while attempting to remonstrate with the combatants. The murderers, according to their own account, brought the remains of the Archbishop, the Abbé Deguerre, President Bonjean, and Père Olivain to the Mairie of the eleventh arrondissement; but when the military took the building, on Sunday, they did not find the bodies.

The city of Paris is now placed under military rule, and divided into four commands—those of Generals Vinoy, Ladmirault, Cissey, and Douay; the Chief of the Staff, General Borel, being deputed by Marshal M'Mahon to direct the whole. Courts-martial and summary executions have taken place daily. All cafés, restaurants, and other houses of entertainment are put under strict inspection. The publication and circulation of newspapers are also restricted; and no person was allowed, till last Wednesday, to enter or quit Paris without a passport. The National Guard has been dissolved, and 350,000 muskets or rifles have been given up. The city is now quiet, and business has in some measure been resumed. It is stated that all the present Ministry will retire, and that General Cissey will be Minister of War. M. Thiers is still at the head of the French Government.

The first half milliard francs, or twenty millions sterling, of the war indemnity due from the French to the German Government, has been paid; and two regiments of the Prussian Guard left St. Denis on Thursday, to return to Germany.

SWITZERLAND.

In the matter of possible refugees from Paris the Federal Council has decided that "in each case an investigation must be made, and the refugee only delivered up to the French authorities if he be proved guilty of ordinary crime."

BELGIUM.

M. Victor Hugo having issued a protest against a declara-

tion of the Belgian Government relative to the exclusion of Parisian refugees from Belgium, the Ministry called on M. Hugo to quit the country, and on his refusal laid before the King a decree compelling him to leave. This decree his Majesty signed, and it was immediately put in force. In the Chamber, on Wednesday, a member proposed an order of the day expressing regret at the rigorous measure to which M. Victor Hugo had been subjected. It was rejected by 81 votes to 5.

GERMANY.

The review, triumphal entry of the troops, and peacetime festivities at Berlin, are arranged for the days from June 16 to 20. A compromise has been effected between Prince Bismarck and the German Parliament in reference to Alsace and Lorraine. The Dictatorship is to continue in force in those provinces until Feb. 1, 1873, and the sanction of the Reichstag will be required for loans on the guarantee of Alsace and Lorraine, if involving the liability of the German Empire.

TURKEY.

Ohannes Effendi, Director of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has left for St. Petersburg, with the insignia of the Osmanlie in brilliants, conferred by the Sultan on the Emperor of Russia. Corresponding distinctions are sent at the same time to the Russian Ministers.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, yesterday week, by 93 votes against 66, rejected the motion to pass to the order of the day over the draught of the Address to the Throne. After this vote the address was agreed to.

SPAIN.

In Monday's sitting of the Cortes the reform of the standing orders was approved by 144 votes against 96.

The Minister of State, replying to Senor Castelar, stated that Spain would not close the door against anyone seeking admission into the country; but the Government would meet the just demands of France, and would rigorously carry out the Treaty of Extradition.

AMERICA.

A New York telegram informs us that President Grant has signed the treaty concluded by the Joint High Commission. The Senate maintains its injunction of secrecy regarding the details of the vote on the treaty. Summarising the drift of opinion on the subject, the *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia says:—"The 'Treaty of Washington' has now been for some time before the American public, and has met with what may be regarded as an extremely favourable reception. Taken as a whole, no public document in America has met with more general approval. In the British Provinces, he adds, the feeling differs with the locality.

The Senate ratified, yesterday week, the Supplemental Naturalisation Treaty with England; and adjourned on Saturday *sine die*, after discharging the journalists who surreptitiously obtained and published the Washington Treaty.

The shaft of Western Pittston Colliery, in the Pennsylvania coal region, caught fire last Saturday—thirty-eight colliers being in the mine at the time. Water was pumped into the shaft and the fire was extinguished. Thirty-seven colliers were brought out, but eighteen of them were dead.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Her Majesty has named June 21 for the opening of the new St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Duke of Cambridge has fixed Saturday, July 1, for an inspection of the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park.

Lord Wenlock presided, on Wednesday evening, at the annual dinner of the Yorkshire Schools, at the Albion Tavern.

The number of visitors of all classes to the International Exhibition last week was 48,041.

The first great flower show of the season was held on Thursday and Friday, last week, in the Botanic Gardens.

Sir Joseph Causton, Alderman of the Ward of Bridge-Within, died last Saturday, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Prince Arthur has consented to become the honorary Colonel of the 28th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifle Volunteers, commanded by the Marquis of Donegall.

The London School Board, on Wednesday, resolved upon the appointment of a consulting architect and surveyor, at a salary of £500 per annum.

Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, have presented the West London Hospital with twenty-three engravings for the three new wards to be opened at the end of this month.

There was a fire in Bloomsbury on Thursday, which destroyed twenty-five houses, a large timber-yard, and builders' workshops.

An inquest was held, on Wednesday, on the body of Mr. Russell Goldie, secretary of St. George's Hospital. He was in the habit of taking prussic acid to allay pain, and gave himself an overdose. Verdict, "Accidental death."

The Royal Botanic Society's Garden in Regent's Park is now the scene of a beautiful display of rhododendrons. The plants are from the American nursery of the Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot.

A conversazione was held in Guy's Hospital, on Wednesday, by Mr. Turner, the treasurer, and other authorities of the institution, in connection with the opening of the new wards, of which there are five, all substantially built, lofty, and airy.

Captain the Hon. R. H. Grosvenor, M.P., presided, on Thursday week, at the annual dinner given in aid of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, at the Freemasons' Hall. The subscriptions amounted to £400.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has forwarded to the British and Colonial Emigration Society, of which the Lord Mayor is president, a donation of £50 to assist the emigration of the families of deserving unemployed workmen in Westminster.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Infant Orphan Asylum, at Wanstead, was held on Thursday week. The children on the books numbered 579, which would be increased to 609 with the thirty to be then elected. The income for the year amounted to £26,155.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair. During the past year the society relieved 5738 shipwrecked persons, and 3937 widows and orphans of fishermen and mariners.

Captain C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., delivered a lecture, yesterday week, to a large audience at the Royal United Service Institution, weaving into a complete narrative the notes he had made when accompanying the German troops under the command of Prince Frederick Charles in the campaign which ended in the defeat of General Chanzy's army at Le Mans.

A drill review, organised by the Society of Arts, of 4000 boys with their bands, will be held by Prince Arthur, in the Royal Horticultural Gardens, on June 14; admittance to the gardens only, 1s. Subscriptions in aid of the cost of conveying the boys by railway and providing them with refreshments will be received by the secretary of the Society of Arts.

The twentieth annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held, on Saturday last, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. Lord Strathnairn presided. There are at present fifty-one widows in the asylum; five vacancies have occurred during the year. Five additional widows were elected on Saturday from a list of twenty-two approved candidates.

A further batch of emigrants started, on Wednesday night, by the London and North-Western Railway, via Liverpool, and by the Montreal Steam-ship Company, for Canada, under the auspices of the Clerkenwell Emigration Society. They were accompanied as far as Liverpool by the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, the chairman. This party completes the number of 2000 persons assisted by the society.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis at the end of last week was 128,466, of whom 33,640 were indoor and 94,826 outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding week in the three preceding years, these numbers show a decrease of 9084 compared with last year, of 3475 compared with 1869, and of 4977 compared with 1868. The total number of vagrants relieved was 1333.

Last Saturday the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at St. James's Hall—Lord Harrowby in the chair. The report stated that 1417 persons were last year successfully prosecuted in England and Wales. An auxiliary ladies' committee has been formed for the promotion of humane education. Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed prizes to 120 young persons who had written essays on subjects interesting to the society.

The twentieth annual meeting of the friends of the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, was held, yesterday week, at the hospital. Brompton—Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The secretary, Mr. H. J. Jupp, read the report, which stated that the hospital had made steady progress and received increasing support from the public. The receipts, including a handsome subscription from Baroness Burdett-Coutts, amounted to £10,962; while the total ordinary expenditure was £5355. During the past year 351 patients had been received into the hospital, of whom a large number had been cured.

The annual court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, was held on Thursday week—the Earl of Derby, president of the corporation, in the chair. The annual report stated that 1233 in-patients had been treated in 1870, of whom 893 were discharged, many greatly benefited; 142 had died, and 203 remained in the hospital on Dec. 31. 11,544 new out-patient cases had been prescribed for. The out-patient register showed 69,784 attendances in the year, each attendance representing a supply of medicine for a period of from one to three weeks. The income was £17,182; the expenditure, £11,874.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a message was read from Lord Granville, stating that the Government were prepared to incur an expenditure of £1000 for the purpose of sending assistance to extinguish the fires in Paris. It appeared that an urgent telegram had been received from M. Thiers, asking for aid, and that the Admiralty had placed a ship at the disposal of the board. It was at once resolved that Captain Shaw should start forthwith, taking as many men and fire-engines as could be spared. Owing to subsequent information, however, the brigade did not leave London.

The members of the Institution of Civil Engineers held their last meeting for the session 1870-1 last week, when the chair was occupied by Mr. C. B. Vignoles, F.R.S., the president. A report was brought up from the council which stated that during the present month Messrs. Robert Harvey Burnett, John Carruthers, Lewis William Pritchard, and Charles Henry Waring had been transferred from the class of associate to that of member. It was announced that during the session just concluded 25 members and 103 associates had been elected, and 50 students had been admitted, while 11 associates had been transferred to the class of member; and there were now on the books 15 honorary members, 732 members, 1061 associates, and 207 students—making a total of 2015 of all classes.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was reported that the works committee had considered a memorial from the promoters of the Euston, St. Pancras, and Charing-cross railways, asking the board to contribute one half of the estimated cost of the new street proposed to be formed, in connection with their line, from Oxford-street, through Leicester-square; the committee were of opinion that the formation of a new street from Tottenham-court-road to Charing-cross would be so evident a benefit and advantage to the public that the board would be justified in contributing one half of the net cost of the new street after the recoupment from the sale of surplus lands, provided the railway include in the road so much of the surface of Leicester-square as the railway will pass under, the expenditure of the board not to exceed £200,000. After some discussion and a division, the report of the committee was adopted.

On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £56 14s. were voted to the crews of some life-boats of the institution for going out on service during the past month. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, and £1 each, were voted to Mr. George Dinsdale, of Blyth, the master of the screw-steamer Bolivar; and to Mr. Joseph Stevens, mate of the screw-steamer Weardale, of Sunderland, in acknowledgment of their courageous services in saving a man whose vessel, the smack Nimrod, of Sunderland, had, during a strong wind, stranded off Blyth. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore boats and others for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £750 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. A contribution of £30 10s. 6d. was announced as having been received from Lieutenant G. R. Vryyan, R.N.R., which he had collected on board the Cape Royal mail-steamer Roman, on the occasion of her last outward and homeward voyages. Captain G. Bunbury, R.N., of Weston-super-Mare, had collected £21 2s. 6d. from his friends and others, in aid of the funds of the institution. The late Mr. J. J. Tancred, of Dublin, has left the institution a legacy of £1000, on condition that a life-boat, named the Sarah Tancred, be placed at some station near Dublin. The late Mr. W. H. Dean, of Stratford, had also bequeathed to the institution £100; and the late Mrs. Eliza Watson, of Loughon, £100, duty free. It was decided to place a new life-boat at Bridlington, to be named after the late Mr. John Abbott, of Halifax, who had left a munificent legacy to the institution.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LEAST ACTION.

The Rev. Professor Haughton, M.D., F.R.S., commenced a course of three lectures on the Principle of Least Action in Nature, illustrated by animal mechanics, on Tuesday week. In his introductory remarks he alluded to the remarkable book on this subject by Borelli, entitled "De Motu Animalium," highly valuable, though full of mistakes, through the author's ignorance of the law of the composition of forces; and to the recent investigations of the brothers Edouard and Wilhelm Weber. He said, there was still a want of some general principle as the foundation for the science of animal mechanics, or the application of geometry and mechanics to animal structures. This, he thought, he had found to be the principle of least action as used in astronomy and physics. After referring to Plato's hypothesis of the construction of the kosmos, or world, with a rational soul, out of chaos, he adverted to the similar notion of Kepler, that the earth has a soul because it observes the angles made by the heavenly bodies, because it revolves uniformly on an axis, and because it produces crystals which conform to the regular solids of geometry. "Earth," he said, "is not a lively animal like a dog, but sluggish, like the ox or elephant. It moves in the path round the sun that would be voluntarily chosen by a lazy, intelligent animal that wished to accomplish its prescribed task with the least trouble to itself." In illustration of this Dr. Haughton showed that the path of a ray of light through a denser medium than air is the path of least action; and that in organic nature this principle usually takes the form of the production of the least quantity of material necessary to attain a given object. Thus bees construct the largest amount of cell with the least amount of wax; and in like manner the arrangement and mutual position of our own muscular fibres, bones, and joints must be such as to produce the required effect with the least amount of muscular tissue. The Professor then described some of the methods adopted by him, for about twelve years, to obtain the co-efficient of muscular force, by observation of the force of the muscles exerted during life, and by measurement of those muscles after death. This knowledge had been acquired by him with considerable difficulty, and had brought him into familiar intercourse with the Irish sick and poor, at home and in hospitals, and with criminals in prison; and he stated that by the bribe of a little tobacco he had learned the use of burglar's tools, the slate trick, and what is the easiest place (or of least action) on the treadmill. The measurement of the muscles after death was much more difficult, on account of the institution of the "wake;" and the dissection of the body, even of a murderer, was a very perilous operation. The result of his investigations was the determination of the co-efficient of the muscular force of the arm of a young healthy man to be 94.7 lb. per square inch of cross section; of the leg, 110.4 lb.; and of the abdomen, 107 lb.; the mean being 104.03 lb.

VIBRATING PLATES AND ACOUSTIC FIGURES.

Professor Tyndall began his sixth lecture on Sound, on Thursday week, with explanations and illustrations of the ingenious methods by which the velocities of sound in gases, liquids, and solids may be inferred from the tones which equal lengths of them produce, and from the lengths of these substances which yield equal tones. Reverting to the vibrations of rods, the Professor showed by means of a long rod held in his hand how a rod, free at one end, can be rendered the source of sonorous vibrations. In its simplest mode of division it has only two nodes; but, when the rod was more violently agitated, more ventral segments and nodes were produced. The claque-bois, an instrument which resembles the glass harmonica, but in which bars of wood of different sizes are substituted for the glass, was exhibited as an example of musical tones produced from bars free at both ends, and supported at their nodes or points of silence. The iron fiddle, also shown, and the musical box are instruments whose tones are produced by rods or tongues fixed at one end and free at the other. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to experimental illustrations of Chladni's method of investigating the relation of the successive rates of vibration. That great man was enabled to prosecute his researches through the discovery that, when sand is scattered over a vibrating surface, it is driven from the vibrating portions, and collects along the nodal lines. He found that when a square plate, clamped at its centre, was made to emit its fundamental tone, it was divided into four smaller squares; and when the plate was so held that the pitch of its note was varied, sand-figures were produced, increasing in complexity as the pitch of the note was raised; these figures being deduced from the coalescence of the different systems of vibration. Numerous examples of these figures were exhibited by Professor Tyndall, as well as of the variations in the forms produced by mixing with the sand a little of the light seed of the fern *lepidodermis*, effects which Faraday attributed to the little whirlwinds of air caused by the vibrations of the plate. The figures assumed by a little warmed alcohol in an inverted bell, when the bell was excited by a fiddle drawn along its edge, were also shown; and also specimens of the ripples formed upon sand strewn upon a glass plate, which was made to vibrate by a thin layer of water poured over its surface. This experiment was first made by Faraday to imitate the ripples of the tide upon the sand of the sea shore.

SEA-WAVES.

Professor Macquorn Rankine, F.R.S., of the University of Glasgow, gave a discourse on the dynamics of waves at the Friday evening meeting on May 26. He began by alluding to the undulatory theory of motion as being derived from observation of sea-waves. While the waves of sound are described as longitudinal, and those of light as transversal, those of the water are of a compound nature; and this study of their action is of immense importance in relation to our breakwaters and harbours, and especially to naval architecture. The propagation of a wave is the propagation of a form, and the particles of water of which the wave consists are ever changing, each particle moving in an orbit contained in a vertical plane. This motion, as distinguished from that of the wave, was exhibited by the Professor by means of the wave-machine, together with diagrams of the circular and elliptical forms of the orbit. The longest oceanic wave known was said to be between 1100 ft. and 1200 ft., and the highest, according to Scoresby, between 30 ft. and 40 ft. After entering at some length into various interesting questions relating to hydro-dynamics, illustrated by diagrams and apparatus, Professor Rankine devoted the latter part of his discourse to considering the application of the increased knowledge acquired of wave-motion to naval architecture. He alluded to the force of gravity acting upon the particles of water, the velocity of these particles, their subjection to various kinds of disturbance, and the depth of this disturbance; their periodic motion, resembling the swing of a pendulum; and the well-known effect of two opposing sets of waves meeting each other. He then described the essential principles to be considered in the construction of a ship, the proper distribution of the centre of gravity and the centre of buoyancy, in order to obtain statal

stability; and he explained the cause of the rolling of the ship, which he compared to the motion of a pendulum; and he commented upon the extreme importance, in the construction of a ship, of avoiding the tendency to roll too much, since if this rolling should happen to coincide with the periodic time of the wave motion, the ship would be in great danger of being keeled over. This danger was clearly demonstrated by a model and the wave-machine. In one case the model was so weighted that it preserved its stability in all positions; in another case, when the rolling of the model coincided with the rolling of the wave, the vessel was tossed about in all directions, and finally overturned. The Professor, during his discourse, especially adverted to the researches and discoveries of Mr. Froude in relation to this very important subject. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

CLOCKS AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

Mr. Norman Lockyer's sixth lecture on the Instruments used in Modern Astronomy, on Saturday last, was specially devoted to the methods adopted for dividing and recording time. The ancients divided the day at all times of the year, from sunrise to sunset, into twelve hours of varying length; and the earliest clocks were adapted to this arrangement. Archimedes is said to have constructed a clock with wheels moved by a weight; and the first clock in England is said to have been set up in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, in 1288, by means of a fine paid by the Lord Chief Justice. After referring to other early clocks, Mr. Lockyer stated that they consisted merely of wheels moved by a weight, the means adopted to regulate the motion being successively a fly-wheel, an alternating balance, and an upright arbor, or weighted horizontal bar. An invaluable aid to astronomical science arose from Galileo's discovery, in 1639, of the isochronal property of oscillating bodies suspended by equal strings; and by Huyghens, in 1656, applying this principle to clocks, thus superseding the balance by the pendulum. Still further progress was made by the ingenuity of Hooke, Clements, Graham, and Harrison. Mr. Lockyer, by the aid of diagrams, explained these successive improvements, and then proceeded to exhibit in action a splendid modern astronomical clock, lent him by Colonel Strange, stating that the principles now demanded in such clocks are that the weight shall be small, and the pendulum heavy, and that there shall be as little connection between the two as possible. He then adverted to the precautions necessary to be observed to preserve the pendulum from the action of temperature as much as possible, and alluded to the advantages of the mercurial pendulum. The way in which the sidereal 24-hour clock is used with the transit instrument was then explained and illustrated, especially in what is termed "the eye and ear method," by means of which the time when a star crosses a line can be ascertained to the tenth of a second. Mr. Lockyer then referred to Sir Charles Wheatstone's patent in 1840 for applying the electro-magnetic force to the record of very minute fractions of time, and then explained the construction of a chronograph, kindly lent to him by Colonel Strange, by means of which the results of astronomical work can be instantaneously recorded by the observer himself with the greatest ease. After noticing various forms of this invaluable apparatus as employed by Airy, Foucault, and others, Mr. Lockyer concluded by demonstrating the great importance of chronographs in the determination of the longitude of distant places, such as Washington.

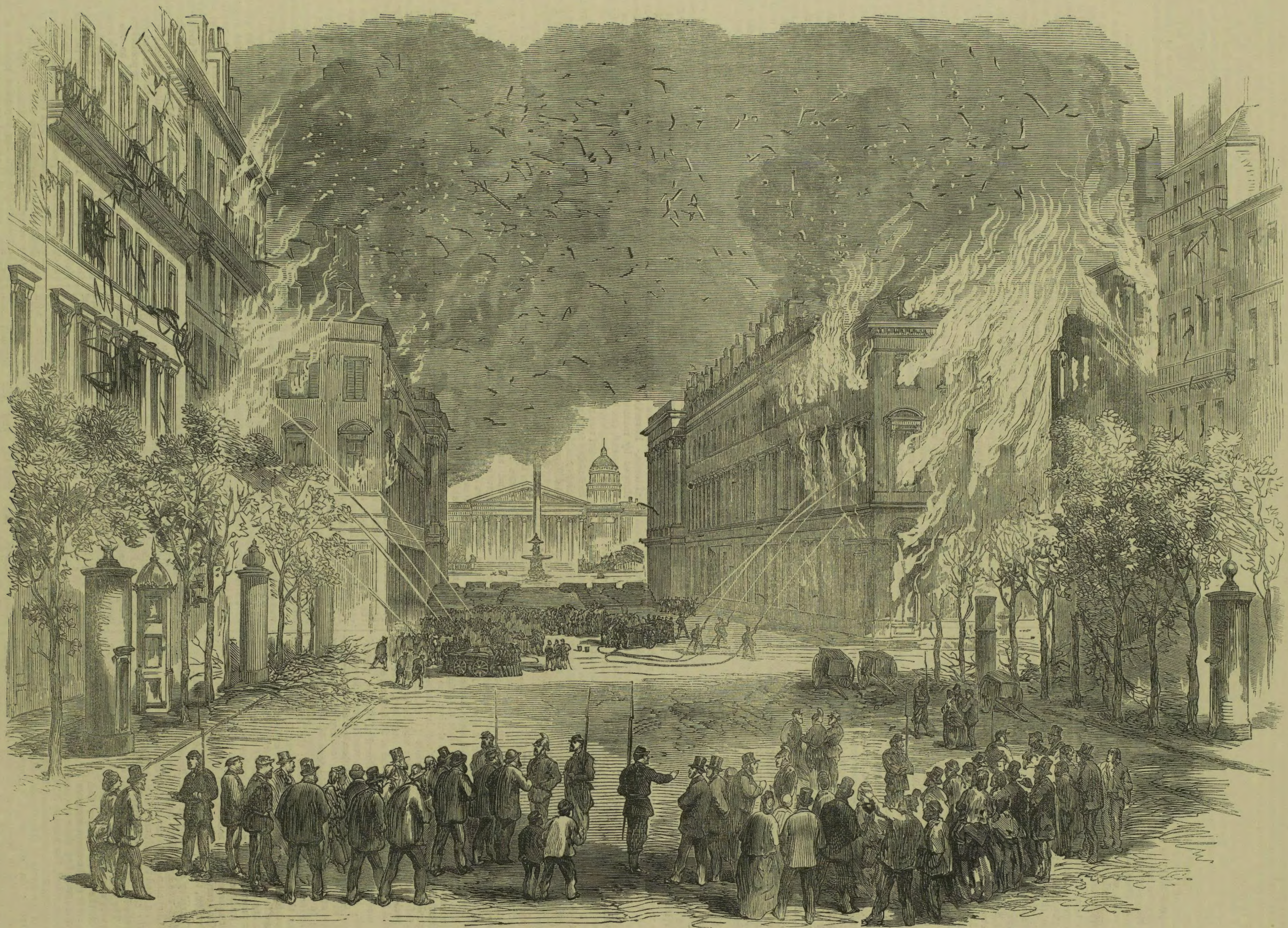
PRINCIPLE OF LEAST ACTION IN NATURE.

The Rev. Dr. Haughton, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday last, resumed his illustrations of the Principle of Least Action in Nature by referring to the striking evidence of the greatest amount of power being obtained out of the smallest amount of material, in the cases of those mammals who use their fore limbs solely for locomotive purposes; in those in whom the fore limbs are employed for grasping, climbing, and other purposes; and in ourselves, in whom the hand is placed at the full disposal of the mind. Among them he especially commented on the peculiarities of the eland, tiger, and goat, and the differences in the wrists of the monkeys of the old and new worlds. He then referred to large diagrams, representing the different kinds of muscles—the prismatic, penniform, triangular, quadrilateral, sphincter, skew, and ellipsoidal; and he commented on their combining in their forms great strength with geometrical beauty. As an illustration of the plane quadrilateral muscle, he selected the limbs of the tiger, the most powerful of the carnivora. He stated that when the Bengal tiger and African lion fought in the Roman amphitheatres, the tiger killed the lion; and that when, in the Dublin Zoological Gardens, he had had to cut the claws of both animals, eight men were required to hold the tiger during the operation, while five men sufficed for the lion. The tiger, though violent during the process, showed gratitude for the relief derived from it. The cause of the relative strength of the two animals was clearly manifested by comparison of their muscles after death. As another example of the truth of the principle of least action, Dr. Haughton referred to the wings of certain birds. Selecting the albatross, he alluded to the difficulty of obtaining specimens through the superstition of sailors, and he referred to diagrams, the results of long studies of careful anatomical researches; and he commented on the remarkable arrangement by which this interesting bird is enabled to rise slowly from the surface of the ocean to about a thousand feet, and then soar at pleasure without effort—a type of perfection in flying. After noticing several striking peculiarities in the wings of the vulture, he said that the more he had applied the principle of least action to the study of animal structures, the more he had been able to predict its verification, and thereby prove animal mechanics to be one of the exact sciences. "No tentative processes are possible in nature. The planet moves exactly in its proper orbit, and shows no signs of having acquired the power to do so by a succession of less perfect attempts. . . . The socket and axis of the bird's wing are placed exactly in the position best suited to produce the best effect. No tentative process can be found. There is no evidence of birds with less perfect wings, no proof of successive blunders before perfection was obtained. All is perfect, and always was so; no trials, no failures. The graceful limbs of the beautiful tiger and the expanded pinions of the 'sweet albatross' speak to the ear of reason in language that cannot be misunderstood—'The Hand that made us is Divine.'"

At the evening meeting on Friday, June 9, Professor Tyndall will give a discourse, with experiments, on Dust and Smoke.

The result of the Oaks was telegraphed to India by the Indo-European line via Teheran at 3.11 p.m., and reached Kurrachee in five and Bombay in six minutes.

Sir Hope Grant held a review of the cavalry and horse artillery at Aldershot camp on Monday. After the inspection the troops went through a field-day; and on Wednesday the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief made his annual inspection of the infantry and field batteries.



THE BURNING OF PARIS: THE RUE ROYALE.



THE BURNING OF PARIS: SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

BIRTHS.

At Hamburg, the Countess de Puliga, of a daughter.
At 15, Portman-street, Lady Victoria Fuller, of a daughter, who survived her birth but a short time.
On the 29th ult., at Glaston-hill House, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Cornwallis O. Maude, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at 26, Victoria-road, Kensington, W., the wife of Barrett Huntley Harries, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., the wife of William Robinson, jun., Esq., of Redley Bank, near Burnley, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at Upper Clapton, the wife of Henry Pound, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. W. Rupert Cochrane, M.A., Robert Tommes, Esq., of Wellington House, Birmingham, to Eliza Matilda Field, of The Villa, Soho Park, Handsworth. No cards.
On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Hagley, by the Rev. Prebendary Gregory Smith (cousin and godfather of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. and Hon. W. H. Lytton (Rector), William Henry Brown, Esq., of Stepple Hall, Shropshire, only child of William Brown, Esq., of Brookfield, Worcestershire, to Emily Martha, eldest daughter of Colonel Barrows, The Birches, Worcestershire. No cards.

DEATHS.

At Elm Lodge, Hampton, Anne, widow of Lord Charles FitzRoy, and eldest daughter of George Henry, first Earl of Burlington, aged 84.
On the 24th ult., at Park-street, Bristol, Henry Augustus Hore, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., the third son of the late James Hore, Esq., Dulwich-common, Surrey, aged 48.
On the 24th ult., Frederick Graves Moon, Esq., the youngest son of Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., aged 41 years.
On the 25th ult., at Highbury-grange, of paralysis, John Francis Bacon, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.
On the 30th ult., at Boythorpe House, near Chesterfield, Thomas P. Wood, aged 71 years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

SUNDAY, June 4.—Trinity Sunday.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, preacher of Gray's Inn; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably, the Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Rev. George H. Wilkinson, M.A.
Chapel Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Subdean of the Chapel Royal; Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master in the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader in the Temple.
MONDAY, 5.—Royal Institution, monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Royal Orthopedic Hospital, annual dinner (Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Strangers' Home for Asiatics, 3 p.m. (Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. Turner on Timbering of Trenches and Tunnels).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. H. Wyatt on the Works of the Liverpool Exchange, &c.).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Laughton on Ocean Currents).
TUESDAY, 6.—Ascot Races.
Royal Institution Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Professor Haughton on the Least Action in Nature).
Zoological Society, 9 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 9 p.m. (the President's Conversation).
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
Royal Horticultural Society (11 a.m., fruit and floral; 1 p.m., scientific; 3 p.m., general).
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
London Diocesan Home Mission, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, amateur concert at Hanover-square Rooms, 8.30 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 8.—Meeting of Charity Children at St. Paul's, noon (sermon by the Bishop of Norwich).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).
Royal Society, Election, 4 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, 9.—Royal Botanical Society Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany).
Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall, Experiments on Dust and Smoke).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.—Moon's last quarter, 0.37 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Lockyer on Astronomical Instruments).
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 21	2 45	3 9	3 34	3 57	4 23	4 49
5 13	5 18	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
8 31	8 31	8 31	8 31	8 31	8 31	8 31
11 49	11 49	11 49	11 49	11 49	11 49	11 49

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
May 25	29.841	63.1	46.9	58	0-10	44.2	77.7	E. ESE, SSE.	247	000		
26	29.795	63.2	53.0	71	7	52.7	76.0	SE, S. SW.	183	126		
27	29.964	54.0	41.1	64	6	50.7	63.3	WSW, W.	169	000		
28	29.964	48.8	44.6	87	8	42.3	61.0	WSW, N.	262	253		
29	30.228	54.1	47.9	81	1	48.5	67.5	NNE.	358	000		
30	30.128	58.1	49.5	75	3	42.4	74.9	NNE, NW.	218	000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.939	29.971	29.951	29.973	30.002	30.023	30.100
Temperature of Air	63.3	70.2	57.3	57.3	53.0	56.8	59.3
Temperature of Evaporation	58.7	60.7	51.5	49.0	50.6	53.3	55.1
Direction of Wind	ESE.	ESE.	WSW	N.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.
Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.
FOR FOREIGN PARTS.
Copies which are to be sent abroad, printed on Thin Paper for the purpose (the charge for copies of the ordinary issue being double), must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates :—
Africa, West Coast of 1d.
Alexandria, via Southampton 1d.
Brazil, via Brindisi 1d.
California 1d.
Canada 1d.
Cape of Good Hope 1d.
China, via Brindisi 1d.
Constantinople, via Belgium 1d.
Denmark 1d.
Egypt, via Southampton (a) 1d.
France 1d.
Germany 1d.
Holland, via Belgium 1d.
India, via Brindisi 1d.
Italy 1d.
Mexico (a) 1d.
New Zealand 1d.
Norway, via Denmark 1d.
Spain 1d.
Sweden, via Denmark 1d.
Switzerland 1d.
United States 1d.
West Indies 1d.
The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, Gray's-inn-road and Mitre-street. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED COMBINATION at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The troupe consists of Mlle. MILLIE CHRISTINE, the marvellous Two-Headed Nightingale, who excites the wonder and admiration of all beholders; Miss Anna Swann, the renowned Nova Scotian Giantess, her Majesty's largest subject and the tallest person known to exist; and Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, the great Kentucky Giant, the best-famed, the finest-looking, and tallest man living. The press, both of this country and America, universally allow that it is one of the most novel, pleasing, wonderful, and interesting entertainments ever presented to the public. Reception daily, from Two till Five, p.m. Admission, Half a Crown.

THE QUEEN'S PICTURE, at Mr. DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street. Hours, Ten till Six. Admission by address card.

ALMA TADEMA'S Picture of THE VINTAGE. FESTIVAL, ANCIENT ROME, is now on view at PILGERAM and LEFEBVRE'S GALLERY, No. 1A, King-street, St. James's, from Ten to Five.—Admission 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Sixty-Seventh Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

DORÉ GALLERY, GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL.

AN AUTUMN EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES, in OIL and WATER COLOURS, is intended to be held in Liverpool, under the direction of the Liverpool Library and Museum Committee and with the sanction of the Corporation. The Exhibition will be OPENED on or about SEPT. 1, and continued for a period of two months. Regulations for the guidance of Artists, and other particulars, may be obtained on application to EDWARD SAMUELSON, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee. Free Library and Museum. Town Clerk's Office, Liverpool, May 29, 1871.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Thirty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN Daily, from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS give all the advantages of Season Tickets for the period of issue, and admit to a Free Arena or Balcony Seat for all the Exhibitions given in the Exhibition Galleries, to the Exhibition Galleries at all times, and two hours before the public; and to all the Flower Shows and Promenades in the Horticultural Gardens.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

QUEEN of the LILIPUTIANS.—FELICIE, the Tiniest Little Lady in existence; less than half the size of Tom Thumb. LEVEE at DAILY, Twelve till Two, Three till Six, and Seven till Nine. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.—BURLINGTON GALLERY Y, 191, Piccadilly.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN having recovered from his severe illness, will appear Every Evening in a new Comedy-Drama, written by Henry J. Byron, entitled AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling.—Box-office open Daily, from Ten till Five.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE DE PARIS, OPERA COMIQUE, 299, Strand.—Programme for the Week (Every Evening at Eight):—Monday, June 5.—Un Cas de Conscience, Mercadet le Faiseur. Tuesday, 6.—Le Menteur, Le Jeune Mari. Wednesday, 7.—Le Dernier Quartier, Il ne faut Jurer de Rien. Thursday, 8.—Un Cas de Conscience, Mercadet le Faiseur. Friday, 9.—Valerie, Le Mâle de Mâle. Saturday, 10.—Mâle de Mâle, Mercadet le Faiseur. Evening, at Eight, Un Cas de Conscience, Mercadet le Faiseur. Bureau de Location ouvert tous les jours de 11 à 5. Billets chez tous des Libraires. Acting Manager, H. Barnet.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—At Half-past Seven o'clock, SECRET SERVICE.—Mr. William Farren in his father's famous rôle. At Nine o'clock, POLL AND PARTNER JOE—new Nautical Burlesque by F. C. Burnall. Mrs. Joha Wood will appear, supported by a large and powerful company, and will introduce the celebrated songs, "My love, he is a sailor boy," and "Hill heart" was true to Poll."

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—All the Great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30, at which LULU will appear.—N.B. The Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA will be produced on MONDAY NEXT, on a scale of magnificence hitherto unsurpassed. Immense attractions and stupendous combination for the Midsummer holidays.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. "Lulu is attracting all London."—Era, March 12.

LULU SPRINGS, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. Every Evening.

LULU Accomplishes the Never-Before Attempted Feat of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU appears Every Evening at 9.45. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Great Success.—Every Evening, at 7.30, NELL; or, the Old Curiosity Shop, a performance at the Olympic Theatre. The whole of the original artists in their original characters.

THE STORMING AND BURNING OF PARIS.

Several Illustrations of the Street Fighting and Conflagrations in Paris have been received from our Artists, and will be given in succeeding Numbers.

Office, 193, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

In what may be termed our authorised version of Homer will be found a magnificent line, for which the genius of the translator is responsible. Declaring the everlasting hatred of Pallas and herself for Troy, Juno proclaims that they will labour at the destruction of the city.

Till her last flame is quenched in her last gore.

The terrible idea is recalled by the events which have occurred in Paris, and is not banished by the incidents of latest record. We spoke last week of the dying struggles of the Commune, and of its resolve to leave to the conquerors, if possible, nothing but the ruins of the capital.

Much was done in the way of devastation; but now that resistance is trampled out and the hour of vengeance has come, we find that a pardonable exaggeration, the offspring of terror and of indignation, had depicted to us worse disasters than have occurred. No thanks to any forbearance on the part of the incendiaries. It is by no merit of that kind that we are spared the pain of confirming the tidings of last week and of adding to the catalogue of ruin. The avengers were upon them too soon to permit them to carry out all their wicked purposes, and desperate endeavour by the soldiery has saved much that was appointed to the fires. The glorious and venerable cathedral of Notre Dame itself was bedaubed with inflammatory matter, and the safety of the sacred edifice is due to the fact that the revolutionists had not time for an effectual attempt to spread a conflagration. Most part of the Louvre was saved (its library has perished) by the exertions of the victors, and a gallant deed preserved the Pantheon. The Sainte Chapelle is blackened, but has escaped by a sort of miracle, for its neighbour on each side was a large public building, which has been burned. But we know that the destruction has been tremendous. The Tuileries is but a shell. The Palais Royal is devastated. The Palace of Justice and the Prefecture of Police, the customs warehouses, the Odéon and Porte St. Martin theatres, the Conseil d'Etat, the Finance Ministry, the Lyons terminus, much of the Gobelins, and, worst of all, the Hôtel de Ville, have been destroyed. Of the mass of private dwellings that have been burned, of whole streets laid waste, and of the general ruin, an impression may be formed from the accounts, but it is too soon for a definite idea. In a word, Paris is cruelly mutilated, hideously disfigured; but she has not sustained one quarter of what was destined for her by the Commune, which would have done its best to realise the Junonian menace.

After the fire, the sword. The army did its work rapidly and surely after it had once closed with the revolutionists. The barricades, as we ventured to suggest would be the course, were mostly turned, not forced; though officers had in many cases to restrain the soldiers who wished to storm the defences. The rebellion was pushed backwards until the remnant of those who resisted were hemmed in at Menilmontant, and, menaced by overwhelming force on the Père-la-Chaise side and from the north, they surrendered. On Sunday afternoon the struggle was over, though after that there were independent attempts at assassination and at arson. The work so far was complete; thousands of prisoners, among

them the worst refuse of the city, were marched away; but vengeance was too impatient for much judicial inquiry. To be found with weapons was a death-warrant; but hundreds of insurgents who had flung away their arms were shot down; and we now hear, day by day, of large batches of prisoners being executed, or only decimated, as a preliminary to a greater slaughter. The necessary absence of anything like exact information makes it needful to receive with some caution the account of the numbers who have been put to death, but there is concurrent and respectable testimony to wholesale executions. We do not indorse, we only repeat, the allegation, that on one day at least the various military tribunals shot more than a thousand persons. It would seem that Prince Bismarck's words were to be verified. "When all the revolutionists of Europe shall be gathered, the trap will be shut, and he will be very fortunate indeed who escapes from it." Hitherto we have heard of few who have enjoyed this fortune. The chiefs of the Commune are nearly all reported to have been killed; and the list is long.

The story of the executions, many of which must have been indefensible, already excites the compassion of English people, whose reluctance to shed blood, after the conflict is over, is as proverbial as their unhesitating vengeance while it lasts. We, of course, would offer no extenuation for excessive severity, but it is just to look at the case as it presents itself to Frenchmen. Paris has endured a long tyranny by men of the most ignoble and worthless sort. Order, law, trade, and even religion have been trampled on by a canaille; and in the last moments of despair the revolutionists fired the most splendid city of the Continent, and in cold blood murdered the venerable and aged Archbishop of Paris, and nearly a hundred other prisoners whose only crime was that they were servants of the desecrated altars. Is it wonderful, therefore, that, when the day of atonement comes, all the outraged classes unite in calling for sanguinary punishments? Every street offers a sight which is a new provocative of wrath; nay, every breath of the tainted atmosphere is charged with a memory of crime. We believe that great cruelty and much injustice are being done; nay, that private hatreds are sending innocent people to death; and we eagerly look for tidings that the new reign of terror is over. But it is possible to write in the interest of reason as well as in that of humanity, and we appeal to men of common sense whether they have not for weeks been predicting a fearful retribution, and whether, therefore, it is reasonable to be indignant that the retribution has come.

But, we repeat, we hope soon to learn that the sword is sheathed. For the survivors of the Commune, if there are any, we desire no mercy; and we desire the reverse of mercy for the hordes of ruffians, hundreds of them but the other day in gaol, who, in the disguise of soldiers, have been tyrannising over the city, and who have at last fired the buildings and murdered the hostages. We know not how to frame a plea for the abominable and unsexed women who have been as savage as the men, and perhaps more treacherous. For these classes we cannot deprecate the doom. Like the traitors who sought the life of the great crusader, in Tasso,

On them all swords be drawn, all darts be flung.

But setting justice aside, no wise statesmen will ever pursue a policy of vengeance too far. Let crime receive its fearful lesson; but then there will be an end of the visitation, if the avenger understands the true secret of government. Leave no undying hates to smoulder. We may assume that repression is to be the order of the day. Paris is now divided into four military departments, and this kind of police will be effectual. And now Frenchmen cry out for a new chief of the State, who shall for the time be called President of the Republic. Europe waits to hear his name.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Upon the anniversary of the Queen's birthday the Crathie choir serenaded her Majesty in the morning. The Queen invested Prince Leopold with the order of the Thistle. Subsequently, her Majesty drove to meet the Duke of Edinburgh, upon his arrival from London.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen gave a dance to the servants and tenantry upon the Royal estates, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. A large marquee was erected for the occasion upon the lawn in front of the castle. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present part of the time—the Princes and the Princess joining in the dance, which commenced at six o'clock. Supper was served at eight o'clock, in the iron ball-room, after which dancing was resumed.

On Sunday the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated.

On Monday the Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Hon. Eliot Yorke, left the castle. His Royal Highness had some sport fishing during his stay in the Highlands. Lord Dufferin and the Rev. Principal Tulloch left the castle. Earl Granville arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance upon the Queen. Countess Granville arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has during the week made excursions to the Glassalt Shiel, the Linn of Muick, and other places of note.

Lord Dufferin, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, and the Rev. Principal Tulloch have dined with her Majesty.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on behalf of the Queen, on the 14th inst., at St. James's Palace. The Queen will open the new St. Thomas's Hospital on the 21st inst. On

the same evening a state concert will be given at Buckingham Palace. A state breakfast will be given on the 23rd inst., and a state ball on the 27th inst., also at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince John of Glücksburg, visited Prince Arthur on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace. The Princess, with Prince John of Glücksburg, also visited Madame Jerichau's exhibition of pictures at the Danish Galleries in the International Exhibition. Prince John of Glücksburg dined with Marquis and Marchioness Hamilton. On the following day Prince Christian visited the Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with the Earl and Countess of Sefton, at their residence in Belgrave-square, and subsequently were present at Viscountess Beaconsfield's reception, at Grosvenor-gate. On Saturday last the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg met the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia at the Victoria terminus, and accompanied his Imperial Highness to Claridge's Hotel. In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the 10th Hussars, at Willis's Rooms. Prince John of Glücksburg was present. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Hon. and Rev. C. Boyle, the Rev. J. Antrobus, and the Dean of Windsor officiated. Prince Arthur and the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses, with Prince John of Glücksburg, dined with the Duke of Cambridge, at Gloucester House. On Monday the Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg and the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia, went to Tilbury and embarked on board Lord Alfred Paget's yacht, and witnessed the cutter-match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The Grand Duke Wladimir dined with the Prince and Princess, at Marlborough House, and afterwards accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Opéra Comique. Prince John of Glücksburg dined with General Sir William and Lady Knollys, at their residence in Eaton-square. On Tuesday the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince presided at a meeting of a committee of the Royal Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1851. Subsequently his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, inspected the Civil Service Volunteers at Wimbledon. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, and Prince Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Grand Duke Wladimir dined with the Prince and Princess, and afterwards accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Wednesday the Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg, visited the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's show, at Guildford. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia, Prince John of Glücksburg, and Prince and Princess Teck, visited the Horse Show, at Islington. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner party.

THE GRAND DUKE WLADIMIR OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Wladimir Alexandrowitch of Russia, second son of the Emperor of Russia, travelling incognito under the name of Count Ropsha, arrived in town, on Saturday, from Ems. His Imperial Highness was met at the Victoria station by the Prince of Wales, and proceeded in his Royal Highness's carriage to Claridge's Hotel. In the evening the Grand Duke went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Sunday his Imperial Highness attended Divine service at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, and afterwards visited the Countess de Brunnow at Chesham House, and partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and subsequently drove in the parks. In the evening the Grand Duke dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. On Monday his Imperial Highness witnessed the cutter-match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club off Gravesend, and passed the evening with the Prince and Princess of Wales. On Tuesday the Grand Duke lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, visited the International Exhibition, and passed the evening with the Prince and Princess of Wales. On Wednesday his Imperial Highness visited Prince and Princess Teck at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, lunched at the Star and Garter, and subsequently visited the Horse Show, at Islington. In the evening the Grand Duke dined at the Royal Albert Hall and Cremorne Gardens. The Queen's carriages are placed at his Imperial Highness's disposal. Among the numerous visitors to the Grand Duke at Claridge's Hotel have been the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Prince Arthur is now convalescent, and arrived at Frogmore on Monday on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian.

Prince Christian presided yesterday week, at the Royal Albert Hall, over a meeting of the general purposes committee of the Annual International Exhibitions.

Princess Christian, who has been for some time confined to the house by congestion of the lungs, is now convalescent.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

- Bell, Geo. E., to be Curate of Long Preston.
- Bower, Charles Updeley; Vicar of St. Chad's, Stafford.
- Brine, J. G.; Rural Dean of the third portion of Bridport.
- Bruce, W. S.; Rector of St. John's, Bristol.
- Cassels, J. W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Batley.
- Cole, T. H.; Chaplain of Lewes Gaol.
- Devas, A. C.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Weymouth.
- Foster, John P.; Vicar of Townstall, Devon.
- Francis, John; Curate of Bowdon, Cheshire.
- Hayes, T.; Incumbent of Dowbiggen, Yorkshire.
- Hull, W. B.; Rector of St. Peter's, Hungate, Norwich.
- Jeckell, Joseph J.; Rector of Thwaite, Norfolk.
- Kidd, R. Hayward; Colonial Chaplain, Hong-Kong.
- Lane, Charles; Curate of Lye, Stourbridge.
- Leveson, W.; Vicar of Christ Church, Toxteth, Liverpool.
- Medwin, T. R.; Vicar of Beasley.
- Nash, Z.; Vicar of Christchurch, Hants.
- Peart, Thomas W.; Chaplain of the Borough Gaol, Birmingham.
- Ramsbotham, Thomas; Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral.
- Richards, T. E. Maurice; Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.
- Salway, H.; Rural Dean of the Southern Division of Craven.
- Spring, Frederick James; Vicar of Corton, near Lowestoft.
- Vernon, William Henry; Vicar of Astwood, Bucks.
- Willis, F. A.; Rector of Hittisleigh, Devon.
- Weston, Henry Austin; Curate of Holy Trinity, Halifax.
- Yolland, B. S.; Vicar of St. John's, Great Waltham.

On Thursday week the foundation-stone of a new church to be erected at the north end of Goldsmiths'-row, Haggerston, was laid by Mr. Richard Foster, of Upper Clapton.

The Bishop of London has fixed Friday, July 7, for the consecration of Christ Church, a handsome building, which has been erected in the Victoria Park-road, of which the Rev. J. C. Egan, M.A., M.D., is the Incumbent designate.

The church of Winterborne Monkton, Wilts, was reopened on the 25th ult., after having undergone considerable restorations. The chancel screen was given by the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger Glyn, in memory of her husband.

On Tuesday the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new school at Pilling, near Feetwood. There was a numerous gathering. The hon. gentleman delivered an address on the subject of education.

On Tuesday the Archbishop of York attended the laying of the foundation-stone of the new schools in connection with All Saints' Church, Sheffield. The stone was laid by Sir John Brown, at whose sole expense the Church of All Saints', which was erected in 1868, was built.

The congregation of St. David's Church, Islington, have presented to their minister, the Rev. James Ormiston, a purse of sixty-one sovereigns, with an address, on his return to the church after a long absence, caused by severe illness. A further sum of £54 was presented to Mr. Ormiston from many other persons, who had heard of the affliction and knew the need of this indefatigable clergyman.

A meeting of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held last Saturday. The cases of 141 widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen were brought before the board, and thirty widows and daughters were elected to pensions of £20 per annum, and four to pensions of £10. The sum of £710 was distributed in donations among the unsuccessful candidates. The total number of ladies in receipt of pensions from the corporation is 712.

The Committee appointed by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury to consider what alterations should be made in the constitution of the Lower House have agreed to a report which recommends that the number of proctors for the clergy shall be increased from forty-two to 104, the number of official members of the House remaining at eighty-two, and that of the chapter proctors at twenty-five. They propose that the electors shall be all the beneficed and licensed priests, and that the number of members for each archdeaconry shall vary, according to the number of clergy, from one to four. They recommend that the election shall be direct.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Ellerton theological prize for an essay has been adjudged to Mr. Digby Marsh Berry (demy), Magdalen College.

The friends of the late Isaac Williams have founded two exhibitions at Keble College. They are open to the University, but a preference is given to Keble men.

The University annual eight-oar summer races were brought to a conclusion yesterday week, after an unexampled amount of sport, which occupied eight evenings, University leaving off as they began—viz., head of the river, an honour they likewise have gained in the "Torpid" eights.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Ernest Temperley, B.A., has been elected a Foundation Fellow of Queens'.

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships have been adjudged to Frederick Watson, M.A., Inceptor, St. John's, first scholar; and Algernon Howell Smith, B.A., Caius, second.

The list of prizes and medals has been published. They are awarded as follows:—Chancellor's Medal for English Verse, subject "Sedan," H. E. Malden, Trinity Hall; Porson Prize, H. R. Phillips, non-Collegiate student; Powis Medal, S. H. Butcher, Trinity; Sir William Browne's Medals, Greek Ode, C. Dixon, Gonville and Caius; Latin Ode, T. E. Page, St. John's; Greek Epigram, F. H. Rawlins, King's; Latin Epigram, E. B. Moser, St. John's.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the Rev. C. E. Searle, Pembroke, Lady Margaret's Preacher for the ensuing year.

The English Declaration Prizes have been awarded as follows:—1st Prize, George Lookhart Rives, Scholar; 2nd, the Hon. C. H. Strutt; 3rd, Lord Montague.

The boat-races have come to an end, after attracting immense crowds of spectators. The boat procession has never been so immensely attended as it was on Monday night.

The Scotsman states that the Rev. John Birrell, M.A., minister of Dunmo, has been presented by the Crown to the professorship of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the University of St. Andrews.

The annual election to studentships at Christ Church, Oxford, and to exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge, was held at Westminster School last week, when E. J. Webb (captain) and H. B. Dixon were elected to Christ Church, and F. E. Ellis and W. E. Gilbertson were elected to Trinity. The usual election dinner was given in College Hall on Monday night, when a large party of Old Westminsters were present.

Canon Gover has resigned the Principalship of the Salty Training College for Worcester, Lichfield, and Hereford.

The open scholarships at Cheltenham College have been awarded to Sladen and Blandy (classical), and F. Hickman and Middlemass (mathematical), all of whom are at present pupils in the college. The junior scholarships have been gained by A. Collins, G. Harrison, Rashdall, and Gould (classical), and by Lawson, Scott, and Russell and Tanner, equal (mathematical).

Mr. F. H. Hill, B.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, has succeeded to the Assistant Mastership at King Edward's Grammar School, Bromsgrove, vacated by the appointment of Mr. E. M. Kenny as Assistant Inspector of Schools.

A pastoral letter upon the education of the poor was read, on Sunday, in all the Roman Catholic churches in England.

The oratory of St. Gothian, near Hayle, Cornwall, is the second instance of a church which had been buried in the sands for centuries being brought to light once more. St. Gothian, from the rudeness of the work, appears to be of a still more ancient date than the Church of St. Pyran, which was found a few years ago at Perranzabuloe.

The Postmaster-General has issued a general order interdicting postmasters and clerks in the post-offices of towns where races are held from furnishing information respecting such events to parties who, living at a distance, may apply to them for it to be "wired" to them on payment of the reply fees. This practice has prevailed to a remarkable extent.

At Manchester the usual Sunday-School celebrations took place on Whitsun Monday, and 16,000 or 18,000 children belonging to the schools of the Established Church walked in procession through the streets to the cathedral. The banks were all closed, in accordance with the new Act. The Sunday-schools continued to have their processions and railway trips during the remainder of the week, many of the trips extending to fifty or eighty miles.—Like interesting scenes were witnessed in Halifax and other towns in the north.



THE FIGHTING IN PARIS: COMMUNIST PRISONERS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week the bill for the protection of life and property in Westmeath and adjacent districts was passed through Committee, as was also the Gasworks Clauses Act (1847) Amendment Bill; and the India (Local Legislation) Bill and the Presbyterian Church (Ireland) Bill were read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the House reassembled after the Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Gladstone, however, was absent in consequence of illness. Mr. Bourke gave notice that he would, next day, ask the Prime Minister whether the Government had received any communications from the Government of France with regard to extradition; and if so, what was their nature, and what reply had been made to them? Several measures amongst the orders of the day were postponed. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Denison called the attention of the House to the alienation of Crown lands in the case of Hamilton-gardens and other instances; and moved that the opening of a new thoroughfare through Hamilton-place northwards into Park-lane affords a convenient opportunity for reviewing the circumstances under which an integral portion of Hyde Park, known as Hamilton-gardens, became diverted from public to private uses, under the reign of a former Sovereign; and that an humble and dutiful address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to restore Hamilton-gardens to the park and to the unrestricted enjoyment of all classes of her subjects. Mr. Ayrton said he was not aware that there had been any expression of opinion on the part of the inhabitants of the metropolis generally that great inconvenience or annoyance had resulted from the state of things which the hon. member wished to disturb. After some further discussion, the amendment was rejected, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

A special pension of £400 a year has been granted to the widow of the late Sir Henry Durand.

The Earl of Carnarvon has, this week, laid the foundation-stone of a new sanatorium at Weston-super-Mare.

Mr. James Robert Mosse has been appointed Director of Public Works and Director-General of the Railway in Ceylon.

A Singapore despatch reports a tremendous volcanic eruption in the Island of Rua [querry Rhio], accompanied by an earthquake. The country is devastated, and 400 lives have been lost.

Lord Wodehouse and the Earl of Kimberley, on Tuesday, laid the foundation-stones of two new piers and landing-places at Falmouth.

The death of Mr. Meynell-Ingram, the Conservative member for West Staffordshire, has created a vacancy in the representation of that division of the county.

The Rio mail has brought the speech of the Emperor of Brazil, delivered on May 3. Its only important feature is the announcement that the time has come for a definitive settlement of the slave question. No allusion was made to the contemplated visit of his Majesty to Europe.

A statement of the coloured population in the United States returned at the Census Office, including an estimate for four counties yet incomplete, makes the aggregate number in all the States and territories about 4,857,000—being a gain of 9.35 per cent over 1860.

A correspondent, writing from Purneah, records a splendid hunting tour in the Coosy desert. Equally good sport was met with last year in the same jungles. Here is the bag:—"One rhinoceros, nine tigers and a cub, two buffaloes, seventy-six deer, forty-two pigs, fourteen partridges, five floricans, ten quail, one snipe, and one hare."

The summer circuits of the Judges were arranged, on Thursday, as follows. Mr. Baron Cleasby remaining in town:—Norfolk, the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Byles; North Wales, Lord Chief Justice Bovill; South Wales, Mr. Justice Mcintague Smith; Northern, the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Martin; Home, Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Blackburn; Midland, Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Hannen; Western, Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Brett; Oxford, Mr. Baron Pigott and Mr. Justice Lush.

Notwithstanding the large number of persons who left town on Monday by the excursion-trains on the various railways, the usual places of holiday resort in and about London appear to have had even more than their average number of visitors. The Zoological Society's Gardens were visited by 31,547 persons, a larger number than has been admitted on any previous occasion, except Whit Monday, 1866. At the Crystal Palace the number of visitors was 39,012, and 21,946 persons went to the International Exhibition at South Kensington.

Last week 1926 births and 1401 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 241 below, while the deaths exceeded by 15, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 426 deaths last week, including 257 from small-pox (the number in the previous week having been 267), 23 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 48 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea.

Some of the papers report that, on Tuesday night, a pistol was levelled at Mdle D'Anka as she was leaving the Globe Theatre. The lady was not hurt, and nobody was arrested at the time; but on Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, a gentleman called at the stage door of the Globe, and asked the doorkeeper to deliver a small trinket-case to Mdle D'Anka. The doorkeeper sent for the manager, who, on opening the box, found that it contained a pistol-bullet. He immediately seized the man and handed him over to the police, by whom he was conveyed to the Bow-street Police Station, where Mdle D'Anka and other witnesses identified him. He was retained in custody until Mdle D'Anka reached home, and was then released.

Attention is called by the Registrar-General to Dr. Frankland's report upon the quality of the metropolitan water supply during last month. In this we are told that water was delivered by the Lambeth Company containing fungoid growths and moving organisms; by the Chelsea and Southwark Companies slightly turbid, and containing moving organisms, some of which in the Southwark Company's water were visible to the naked eye; the samples drawn from the mains of the other companies were clear and transparent. The general quality of the Thames and Lea waters showed a marked deterioration, due, doubtless, to the recent heavy rains; the proportion of organic matter showed an average increase of 70 per cent upon the previous month. The New River water contained only half as much organic matter as the Thames waters. The Kent Company's water, drawn exclusively from deep chalk wells, alone maintained a high degree of purity as regards organic matter.

THE FARM.

A few bright, hot days set in last week, but were soon followed by thunderstorms and a continuation of the cold nights and mornings. The pastures and corn-fields showed some improvement; but it will be quite a week, in the earliest places near London, before the grass will be fit for mowing. The reports of the wheat plant are still unfavourable, and it is generally thin and yellow. In the fen district, it is very bad, and hundreds of acres have been ploughed up; even that standing will scarcely be much over half a crop. Swede turnips are being sown; though the loss of so many, year after year, is rather discouraging extensive cultivation. A heavy gale recently passed over Scotland, severely damaging the fruit-trees, and the prospects generally are against a good fruit year. The continuous rains in April have, on several of the Fifeshire straths, rotted and injured many of the earlier-sown potatoes.

The sale of Mr. Derham's small herd at Palmer's-green, Southgate, on Wednesday last, went off well. Mr. Cook gave 110 gs. for Katie Thorndale, a white heifer, her dam fetching 83 gs. Mr. Aylmer bought Colleen Bawn for 82 gs.; and the fine bull Bismarck made only butcher's price—53 gs. The twenty-eight head averaged £43 5s. Some dairy cows sold high, one half-bred heifer making 37½ gs.; and some white pigs, two to seven months old, went from 30s. to £8 10s. each.

The Bath and West of England Association brought their annual show this year to Guildford, within an hour's ride of London. Besides having one of the prettiest show-grounds, the society may consider the show its most successful meeting. The entries were in advance of those of previous years, and the specimens exceedingly good. All the cattle classes were well filled, especially the Sussex. The Devons have the preference for arrangement; and Mr. Jas. Davy and Mr. W. Farthing came first and second in the aged bulls and yearling heifers; Mr. Farthing also taking the first prize with Master Harry for yearling bulls, and Mr. Davy with Lovely Queen for cows. Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Jackman were the other prize-takers. The shorthorns were numerous, but, save the heifers, rather inferior. The first prize for aged bulls went to Lord Morpeth, rather a common-looking animal, but in fine order; whilst the first and second prize yearlings at the Royal Show last year were passed over, and Mr. Oliver took second with Lord of the Forest. Lord Saleley won the yearling-bull prize with a red of the Booth and Seraphina blood—Mr. Stratton being in bad luck, as his yearling, Master Glanville, only got second; and Flower Girl and a very even yearling, Innocence, did not win. Mr. How's Windsor Butterfly and Mr. C. Barnes's English Emily were first and second in the seven cows. Lady Pigot was more successful in the heifer classes, both of which were excellent. Dame Swift was first as a two-year-old, and Victoria Windsonia as a yearling. Messrs. Hosken and Mr. How were second, but every specimen in these classes was worthy of commendation. The Herefords were not so numerous. Mr. W. Evans took the premium for bulls with Monaghty 3rd, a wonderfully developed animal; and Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Fenn, and Mr. P. Turner won in the female classes. Fifty-three Sussex cattle were shown. Mr. Turvill (first with aged bulls), Messrs. Heasman (second), and Mr. A. Agate (first with two-year-old bulls and yearling heifers) contributed a large number; but Mr. J. Beeching won in the cows, Mr. Lee Steere in the heifers, and Mr. Oxley with yearling bulls. The Channel Island cattle were of good size and numerous—Mr. W. Gibbey, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Simpson being the successful exhibitors. The Sussex and Hampstead Down sheep were well represented. Messrs. Heasman beat Mr. Rigden (second) and Sir W. Throckmorton in Southdown rams; but Sir W. Throckmorton won with shearing rams and ewes. In the Hampshires, Messrs. Russell and Mr. Morrison won with rams, and Mr. Rawlence with ewes. Mr. Baker beat Lord Chesham with Shropshire ewes, and Mr. Wood beat Mr. Baker with rams; whilst Mr. G. Wallis and Mr. J. Treadwell turned about in Oxford Downs. Mr. H. Mayo showed and won with some fine horned sheep. Horses were small and inferior. Captain Barlow showed four and won four first prizes. Much excitement was shown among the exhibitors of the Berkshire pigs. Mr. Swannick beat Mr. Humfrey and Mr. Stewart with sows, and Mr. Humfrey had his revenge with a very fine boar. The white and other black pigs were judged together, Messrs. Duckering winning several premiums. Implements were also largely shown. Besides a good lot of poultry, a beautiful flower show, and a collection of pictures, the visit of the Prince of Wales contributed greatly to the success of the meeting and the increase of the funds of the society.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society the number of governors and members of the society make a total of 5648, and the income for the year 1870 exceeded the expenditure by £1501. The report was read and adopted, but Dr. Crisp still complained that the society did not deal with certain questions of agricultural interest, more especially the game laws. The object of the society is surely more for the furtherance of practical than political agriculture. These topics are taken up and ventilated by the chambers of agriculture and farmers' clubs, and their introduction into the few meetings of the council would only tend to raise elements of discord, instead of forwarding questions of practical interest.

The eighth horse show was held during the week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The entries altogether were about 400, and 120 hunters were entered in the four classes. Iris (J. A. Thomson's) came this year to the front, and took the £60 prize for weight-carrying hunters, against Loxley (second), The Yankee (third), and Banner-Bearer (fourth). Captain Greville's Montrose and Mr. McIntosh's Voltigeur were first in the lighter classes; but among the four-year-olds nothing could approach Captain Barlow's brown gelding, which finally won the 50 gs. hall cup. Mr. J. B. Booth's Brandsby, a sixteen-hands chestnut, took the second prize in the same class. In riding-horses and roadsters, Mr. Haines's Prince Imperial and Captain Fitzgerald's Queen of Trumps were first in each class; and in a large class of ladies' horses, Mr. Vansittart's Blue Blazes and Mr. Gurnell's Brunette took the first prizes. Eleven thoroughbreds competed, Lord Stamford's Cambuscan taking the medal and £50 prize. Mr. Gibbey's Lily was first among the harness horses. Several half-bred stallions and Norfolk trotters were entered. Mr. C. Groucock got first and second in two classes, and Mr. Grou and Mr. Munson also won first prizes. Lord Hopetoun showed and won with a pair of very small stallion ponies; and among the curiosities were a pair of Mexican piebald ponies, a mare of the Russian trotting breed, and a couple of Percheron horses. The show was very largely visited.

The late Lord Walsingham's herd of shorthorns averaged £40 10s. for fifty-seven head. A large company was present, and several purchases were made with the object of starting new herds in the district. Lord Chesham gave 45 gs. for Dauntless, the first cow; and the best of the J tribe went to Sir G. R. Philips, 62 gs. being obtained for Janina, lot 6. The highest price of the day, 80 gs., was given by Mr. Hugh Aylmer, for Cannondale; and he also bought several promising calves. Two lots go to Australia, six to Hanover, and

four to Prussia. Mr. Kingsnorth bought several lots to go into Kent, and Mr. Ambrose took a number to Ely. The Lord Blithe calves, many of which were only a few weeks old, averaged £26 10s. Mr. Kersey Cooper's small herd of eighteen averaged £37 18s. Mr. Hugh Aylmer here also bought the two best lots—Christabel, at 45 gs., and her heifer Christine, at 76 gs. The forty-one head, selection from Mr. Barber's herd, at Sproatley-rise, Yorkshire, averaged £40 11s. Several of the Duchess Nanny tribe sold well, Mr. Cheney giving 150 gs., the highest figure, for Duchess of Clarence.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Baron Rothschild's year will long be remembered by turfites, as we may never again see the two great races carried off by the same man with horses of his own breeding. Yet it is remarkable to note how successful home-bred animals are as compared with those which are turned out from our great breeding establishments; and it will be observed that the first, second, and third in the Derby, and the first and second in the Oaks, were all reared by their present owners. There is little more to tell in connection with the recent Derby. We hear on good authority that King of the Forest was seriously interfered with at Tattenham Corner, and but for this mishap he would possibly have finished before Albert Victor. Nothing, however, could have altered the actual result, for Favonius won with plenty to spare; but, as his name is unfortunately omitted from the St. Leger nominations, it is important to remember this fact in estimating the chances of Albert Victor and King of the Forest when they run off their dead heat at Doncaster. With Hannah fit and well, neither can have much prospect of success, as it has been consistently said that she is a little superior to Favonius, so that her 5 lb. sex allowance will simply "make assurance doubly sure." This week has been a very dull one, enlivened only by second-rate meetings, and the Rayner-Daley scandal has formed the chief topic of conversation. It appears that some little time ago the ex-jockey stated that Mr. Rayner, one of the most successful backers of the day, offered him £3000 to pull Macgregor. Of course, such an imputation could not be passed over; and, Daley's apologies not being considered satisfactory, he was served with a writ, which drew from him a complete denial of the whole affair, and an expression of regret for having "by idle talk occasioned unfounded reports." Daley may consider himself very fortunate in escaping thus easily, for "idle talk" of a far less serious nature has frequently cost men very dearly. We much regret to have to record the death of Mr. Eastwood, of Thorneyholme, which took place on Monday last. The deceased was agent to Colonel Towneley for many years, and in 1860 he won the Oaks with Butterfly. He also bred Lord Hawthorn and other well-known racehorses.

The Epsom Thursday was remarkably quiet, the most noticeable features of it being the easy victory of Hawthornden (9 st.) in the High-Ley Handicap, and the extraordinary manner in which Pratt lay off with Sornette in the Queen's Plate, the result being that she could only just get up in time to make a dead-heat of it, and had to run twice over the punishing Metropolitan Stakes course. Hawthornden had not won a single race since the Leger, and it seems probable that he has now returned to his best form. The Oaks day was even more enjoyable than the Wednesday, as the heavy rain had effectually laid the dust, and there was a delicious breeze. Strangely enough, in spite of the beautiful weather, the carriages on the hill were very thin, and we never remember to have seen fewer people. On entering the paddock, Baron Rothschild's pair were the first to take our attention. Both looked in the pink of condition, but Hannah is far the more racing-like of the two, and made her stable companion look somewhat common. She is an elegant, lengthy mare, with a specially neat, pretty head, and the only fault we could find with her is, that she is, perhaps, a little deficient in power. Corisande is somewhat short and plain, and has an ugly head; but she is very sound, and stands on capital legs and feet; and, with Hannah out of the way, would probably have won the race. Noblesse and The Pearl we described last week. So much fuss had been made about Belle of Holywell that we expected something better than a narrow filly with little substance, which was in a perfect lather before starting, and one look was enough to tell us that Fordham had no chance of repeating his Gamos coup. Indeed, Lady Atholstone, a fine, slashing chestnut, whose mission was to make the running for "the Belle," is far the better looking of the two, though her recent performances show her to be very moderate. We made no note of Headingley; but the despised Hobbine, against whom 50 to 1 was laid at the start, was perhaps the finest mare in the paddock, though she lacked quality. No one paid much attention to Steppe, an elegant black filly, full of quality, though wanting substance, as it was felt that the course was three-quarters of a mile too far for her.

The nine competitors got off at the first attempt, Lady Atholstone at once going to the front at a moderate pace, and she soon held a lead of a dozen lengths. Corisande and Headingley passed her as they went through the furzes, and Hannah lay third till fairly in the line for home, when Headingley was beaten, and the Baron's pair came on together. A quarter of a mile from the finish Hannah came away full of running; and though Noblesse made a determined effort to catch her, it was of no avail, as Maidment had only to sit still and let his filly canter past the box the very easiest of winners. Hobbine was a good third, and Corisande, who was not ridden out and might have been second, fourth. Then came Belle of Holywell, Steppe, The Pearl, and Headingley in the order named, while Lady Atholstone walked in with the crowd. The result of the race seems to leave the St. Leger at the mercy of Hannah, and her meeting with King of the Forest and Albert Victor will excite great interest.

The cricket season has now fairly commenced, and already Mr. W. G. Grace has put together some gigantic scores; indeed, if he goes on as he has begun, he will eclipse all his previous performances. North v. South took place at Lord's on Whit Monday and Tuesday. The former was represented by a weak team, as neither Freeman, Emmett, nor Iddison played; and consequently the South, for which a very powerful eleven took the field, scored an easy victory. Mr. W. G. Grace made a splendid total of 178, and his brother, Mr. G. F. Grace, ran up 83, though he gave several chances which were not accepted. For the North, Lockwood 58 and Carpenter 33 and 32 were the principal scores; and eventually the South won in one innings, with 49 runs to spare. Oxford University, which seems to have a strong eleven this year, has defeated the Gentlemen of England by 114 runs, after heavy scoring on both sides. The Hon. G. Harris made 67 (not out) and 64 for Oxford; and the bowling of Pelham and Francis was very effective. For the Gentlemen, Mr. I. D. Walker's contributions of 46 and 30 were the best; and Buchanan and Strachan took ten and seven wickets respectively.

The annual sports of the United Hospitals took place, at Lillie Bridge, on Thursday last. E. M. Madden, Powell, H. R. O. Cross, and H. Goodeve were the principal winners; and the

"Strangers' Mile Handicap fell to W. Collins, of the L. A. C., who, after his easy victory in the Civil Service Strangers' Race, must have considered himself a special "favourite of fortune" to get eighty yards' start.

The sixth match for the billiard championship, which was played at St. James's Hall on the day after the Derby, was one of the closest and most exciting games ever seen. The players were W. Cook and J. Roberts, jun., and we may here remark that the latter has taken part in five out of the six matches. Cook took a strong lead at starting; and, assisted by two masterly breaks of 77 and 88 (the latter is the largest ever made in a championship match), he placed such a wide gap between them that, at the interval, the game was called 547 to 396. Then, however, a complete change took place. Roberts played brilliantly and scored rapidly, while Cook stood still; indeed, the former made about 250 while the latter was getting 100, and at 650 they were nearly level. A desperate struggle took place, the men passing and repassing each other several times, till Roberts at length drew away, and in the last hundred led by about 50. Then he grew careless, and tried for two or three dangerous strokes, which left the balls well placed for Cook, who ran out from 963, his opponent standing at 985. The match was undoubtedly thrown away; still Cook seems far less nervous than formerly, and showed a great deal of clever generalship. Joseph Bennett is the next challenger, and J. Roberts, jun., will then play the winner.

The third of the series of Thames matches was sailed on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Royal London Yacht Club, the course being from Erith, round the Nore Light, and back to Rosherville. The Foxhound took the first prize in the first class by time, and the Alcione the second. The first prize in the second class was won by the Vampire, without any time allowance, and the Lizzie took the second.

The lake adjoining Mr. Warner's Old Welsh Harp, at Hendon, is to be the scene of a mile swimming race for the championship of England, this (Saturday) afternoon.

NEW BOOKS.

"Under which King, Bezonian?" and "Which Siege of Paris?" are questions which occur to one's mind at the sight of *Paris during the Siege*, translated from the French of Francisque Sarcey (Chapman and Hall), for the unhappy queen of cities did not get rid of the plague of sieges even when she had fought off the Prussians. However, one is not long left in doubt; it is soon clear that the event alluded to is that which was concluded by the retirement of the Germans and the appearance of Frenchmen in an anomalous character as besiegers of their own beautiful capital. A very handsome dedication, addressed to Mr. Richard Wallace, puts the reader in an excellent frame of mind for perusing a volume which deserves to be read far and wide. The contents are not intended, says the author, to be "the history of the siege of Paris;" and, if anyone will persist in regarding them as a history, let it be as a history picturesque, anecdotal, and, above all, moral. The first chapter relates to matters "before the siege," the second to "preliminaries of the siege," the third to the "arrival of the Germans," the fourth to "Châtillon, Ferrières, Villejuif," the fifth to the "first days of the siege" and the "moral physiognomy of Paris;" the sixth to "Le Bourget," the "capitulation of Metz," and the "manifestation of the 31st of October;" the seventh to "life in Paris during October and November;" the eighth to the "rising of the provinces," the "battles before Paris," and the necessity of a bombardment; the ninth to "the moral state of the city in December," "life at the foreposts" and "the ambulances;" and the tenth to "the bombardment" and "the capitulation," together with an epilogue giving a vivid picture of the state of mind experienced by Parisians when the siege was raised and Paris might "at last communicate with the provinces." No more touching, no more striking, no more instructive account of an ever memorable and ever lamentable occurrence has been or is likely to be written; and whoever, after reading the author's narrative, thinks, with a sigh, of St. Cloud and Versailles cannot do better than take up *Memoirs of French Palaces*, by A. E. Chaillec (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.). First of all, by right of magnificence and glorious or scandalous reminiscences, comes Versailles, with an illustration. A short but very interesting account of the palace is given from the days when it grew by degrees out of the simple lodge in which Louis XIII. was wont to rest from his hunting down to the day when Louis Philippe gave a fête there in honour of his son's (the Duke of Orleans) marriage, down to the halcyon times when Queen Victoria was a guest there of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, and even down to the sad Dec. 23 when it was announced in the *Times* that "the King (of Prussia) went to attend Divine service in the chapel of Louis XIV. in this palace" (of Versailles). Then follows St. Germain, with an illustration—a place which has a peculiar charm for Englishmen, inasmuch as it was once the home of "the exiled Royal family of England." Next we have the Louvre and the Tuileries, suggestive of Catherine de Médicis and of a brilliant scene in the midst of which "we behold Mary, Queen of Scots, a lovely child of about thirteen years of age, reciting before their Majesties an oration in Latin, the subject of which was the necessity of female education in literature and the fine arts." Afterwards, with an illustration, St. Cloud, where, in 1867, during the Great Exposition, "the Prince Imperial of France held his youthful Court," and where, in 1871, there is not one stone left upon another. St. Cloud is succeeded by the Palais Royal, sacred to the memory of Cardinal Richelieu, of Plon-Plon, and of the Three Brothers under whose hospitable but expensive roof pitiable is the man who has never dined. The Palais Royal is followed by the Elysée, with an illustration. There Madame de Pompadour, queen of the butterflies, shed many a tear; and there, after the Battle of Waterloo, the first Napoleon spent a brief period of ineffable misery. We pass on to Compiègne, with an illustration; and it is like coming upon the newly-made grave of an old friend. It was but lately that Compiègne was synonymous with all that is gorgeous and festive, and gay; and now Ichabod is the comment which rises to one's lips at the mere mention of the place. Next to Compiègne we fall in with Le Petit Trianon and La Malmaison, each with an illustration. The former, the favourite retreat of Marie Antoinette, was not long ago restored by the Empress Eugénie; and the latter is endeared to romantic minds as the retreat whither Josephine retired to weep over sacrificed love rather than lost greatness. Last of all is Fontainebleau, with an illustration. At that name the ear is at one time filled with the cheery echoes of hunting-horns, at another with the mournful accents of an Emperor prophetic of his own fall and of an Empress apprehensive of her approaching divorce. The volume is pleasant to the eye as well as very agreeable to read.

It is convenient for us next to take up *The Defence of Paris; narrated as it was seen*; by Thomas Gibson Bowles

(Sampson Low, Son, and Marston). We read in the preface that the author "has recorded but what he has himself seen or known; and in recording it has preferred rather to forego the momentary amusement of his readers than fail in what he held to be his first duty—that of contributing reliable matter to the history of the times." Nevertheless, seeing that, as the proverb has it, comedy grows in the chinks of tragedy, the author has been constrained, whether he would or not, to mingle a little of the laughable with a great deal of the lamentable. He acted as correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and he claims to have had peculiar advantages, to have been "personally acquainted with most of the political and military leaders on the French side," and to have "enjoyed alone" the privilege of "bearing General Trochu's special pass, and, consequently, the power of free movement within and without the walls during nearly the whole of the siege." He had, evidently, a strong French bias; and it is almost painful to see how he is reluctantly obliged to give up, one by one, the hopes he had formed of the people he loved and the General he trusted. His account of what he saw and experienced fills more than 400 pages, and is embellished with a map of Paris and certain appropriate engravings made during the siege by M. James Tissot.

To take a census amongst the Turks would be more difficult than to perform the same operation amongst a colony of maiden aunts, if, as we learn from *Turkish Harems and Circassian Homes*, by Mrs. Harvey, of Ickwell Bury (Hurst and Blackett), "no Turk ever troubles himself or herself about so trivial a matter" as "how many years they may have been in the world." And many other facts, equally curious and more entertaining, are to be found recorded in the same charming volume. The author, who writes rather for women than for men, has invested a not altogether novel subject with singular attractiveness. The style is, for the most part, so simple, graceful, lively, and yet refined, that the reader is soothed as well as refreshed. It is as if one were listening to a story told in a musical voice, and interrupted now and then with the tinkle of silvery laughter. Other writers have written about the "city of the sun," and "the hour of prayer," and dancing dervishes, and the life of the harem, and "the happy valley," and eastern banquets, and Eupatoria, and Sevastopol, and Circassian men and women, and perils encountered by yachting parties on a stormy sea, but those other writers have not, in many cases, been so successful in communicating to the printed page the very feelings they experienced. The happy gift of writing so that the writer's self is, as it were, reflected from the narrative gives the book a potent charm; the author was so plainly interested here, distressed there, astonished by this, delighted with that, annoyed one day and amused another, that the various emotions are imparted to the sympathetic reader just as a certain expression is involuntarily assumed from gazing on a speaking face.

"All Indian readers, or all readers who mean to go to India," are candidly requested "neither to believe nor disbelieve" any statement or conclusion "about which there can be the smallest shadow of doubt," contained in *The Experiences of a Planter in the Jungles of Mysore*, by Robert H. Elliott; with illustrations and a map (Chapman and Hall). The author, in fact, is under the painful necessity of differing "from many previous writers on India;" and he, therefore, very fairly demands of his readers that they should hold his propositions "in abeyance in the mind, with the view of carefully testing their accuracy as opportunities may occur." Be he right or wrong, it is pretty plain from the internal evidence afforded by his work that if ever an author might be trusted to have made investigations for himself, to have exercised a sound judgment, and to have advanced nothing without a reasonable foundation, he may. The topics upon which he discourses are of the greatest interest and importance—to wit, himself, his native neighbours, the "native character" and "private relations of life," "bribery," "caste," "religion," "education," "native agriculture," "coffee-planting," "cinchona-planting," "cardamom-planting," "native labourers," and "our imperfect Indian information;" and he is not only an instructive but also an agreeable informant. As for the illustrations, though they remind one of the proverb asserting that "good wine needs no bush," their value is enhanced by the explanatory notes prefixed to each of the two volumes. The remarks the author makes about our Indian Government are strong; and perhaps Mr. Grant Duff may be able, as one would hope, to prove that the author sometimes errs.

What will have happened to us in a quarter of a century hence? Heaven alone knows; short-sighted man can only guess. And a bold and lively guesser is the author of *The Next Generation*, by John Francis Maguire, M.P. (Hurst and Blackett). The hon. gentleman, as might naturally have been expected, regards things chiefly from the Parliamentary point of view. In 1891 we are still to have a Premier and not a Première; but Selina Bates will be "our able Chancellor," Meliora Temple "our popular First Commissioner of Works," Eva Robertson "our Minister of Education," and Clara Carter, a young lady with marvellous brown eyes which she can use irresistibly, will be the "whip" of the Opposition. If, then, the Ministry are to remain in, they must counteract the influence of those brown eyes; they must obtain the services of a pair of grey ones, under the fascination whereof susceptible male members will walk into the lobby as the sheep walks to the slaughter. Of course there will be in abundance medical women as well as medical men, ladies' clubs, athletic and æsthetic, and many other results of progress, if not of improvement; but there will, unfortunately, be retained (perhaps for the sake of authors who feel bound to expand their novels to the legitimate number of three volumes) the wilful girl who gives way to her feelings and marries unwisely; and the gay Captain, who, like Charlie, loves good ale and wine and the well-known concomitants, and who is brought down by "the demon brandy" so low as to cause his wife's death by his brutal treatment and to die himself like a dog in the gutter. The hon. gentleman's speculation may probably be called superficial, but it cannot be denied the qualities of dash and humour.

Appreciative spirit and musical expression are often happily allied in *Lays of Killarney Lakes*, by Thomas Gallwey, A.M. (Dublin: Hodges, Foster, and Co.), whether the author wander, with his love, "beside Loch-lein," or call up memories of Innisfallen, or versify the legends of "Father Cuddy" and "O'Donoghue of Ross," or describe the river Flesk, or write sonnets upon various subjects, or commemorate in a "boatman's song" the visit of Lady Spencer, or pour forth rhymes touching the land of Erin.

A series of essays, entitled *Rambles of an Archaeologist*, by the late Mr. Fairholt, reprinted from the *Art-Journal* (Virtue and Co.), forms an attractive volume, with 259 engravings on wood. It treats mostly of the antiquities of decorative art, classical and mediæval. Mention of archaeology, "old books and old places," naturally reminds us of our esteemed veteran colleague, Mr. John Timbs. But his untiring industry, dealing

with new things as readily as with the old, appears in the volume for 1871 of his *Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art* (Lockwood and Co.). It presents brief accounts of all the most important discoveries and inventions of the past year, in natural philosophy, astronomy, geology, botany and zoology, chemistry and electricity, mechanics and the useful arts. The frontispiece is a portrait of Professor Huxley, the last President of the British Association.

The republication, in three volumes (Hurst and Blackett), of Mr. Anthony Trollope's last-completed novel, *Ralph the Heir*, which has repeatedly been noticed by us during its progress through a monthly magazine, demands to be here acknowledged. *Shoemakers' Village* (Strahan and Co.), by a clever writer of surprising versatility, who assumes in this work the name of "Harry Holbeach," is a very original story, or rather, a set of character-sketches, mostly in plebeian and provincial society, with a constant reference to the peculiar habits of some sects of Calvinistic Dissenters.

Lady Barker, the wife of Mr. F. Napier Broome, whose "Station Life in New Zealand" we lately noticed with much pleasure, has written a volume entitled *Spring Comedies* (Macmillan and Co.), consisting of four short stories—"A Wedding Story," "A Stupid Story," "A Scotch Story," and "A Man's Story." Their form is not dramatic, but narrative, like ordinary tales, and they seem not to have more concern with spring than with the other seasons of the year; indeed, their prevailing tone of sentiment is autumnal. But they are very interesting. Among the new novels best worth reading are to be ranked *Influence*, by Mrs. Brookfield, two volumes (Chapman and Hall); *For Lack of Gold*, three volumes, a capital Scotch story; and *In That State of Life*, one volume, by Hamilton Aidé (Smith, Elder, and Co.). An essay on *Wit and Humour* (E. Bumpus, publisher), by Samuel Davey, seems to have been delivered as a lecture to the members of a literary institution. It is lively, but not inelegant, in style, and shows a just appreciation of the subject. The lady who writes under the Welsh name of "Cre-Fydd," authoress of "Family Fare" and "Meals for the Million," puts forth her *Careful Counsel in Domestic Management*, addressed to a class of young persons whom she calls "Britain's Brides Elect." They are hereby taught many useful points of household economy, taking and furnishing a house, dress, cookery, management of servants and husbands. The sale of this little treatise is for the benefit of the London East-End poor (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., publishers). The new edition, carefully revised, or even compiled anew, of the *Annals of our Time*, by Joseph Irving (Macmillan), is a most serviceable work. It contains brief accounts, in chronological order from day to day, of all the affairs and events of political or social interest, British or foreign, that have occurred in the newspaper reports during Queen Victoria's reign, from June, 1837, to the end of February, 1871. We have received the first two parts of a serial (Van Voorst), *Natural History of Cage Birds*, by J. G. Keulemans, late of the museum at Leyden. Each part is illustrated with six coloured plates, drawn and lithographed by him, which are beautiful and truthful; the fine grey parrot, which leads off the feathered procession, is as good as life. We may here notice, also, a third edition, revised, enlarged, corrected, and brought down to this time, of Mr. G. F. Ansell's treatise on *The Royal Mint*, its constitution, management, and working; a subject which has lately been discussed, and is not yet done with (Erfingham Wilson, publisher). Mr. R. H. Horne's essay *On Varieties of Vision in Man*, which formed a philosophical introduction to his story, entitled "The Poor Artist; or, Seven Eye-Sights and One Object," has been printed separately (Van Voorst). Its observations are of some value to the student of psychology, or mental physiology, if such a term be allowed. Mr. W. Ray Smee's pamphlet on *National Holidays* (E. Stanford), in reference to the bill now passing through the House of Lords, is likely to help a good cause. *Murby's Educational Course* is continued with manuals of English composition, by Mr. E. Drake Bigsby, and of Latin grammar, by Mr. W. Dodds and Mr. J. R. Morell.

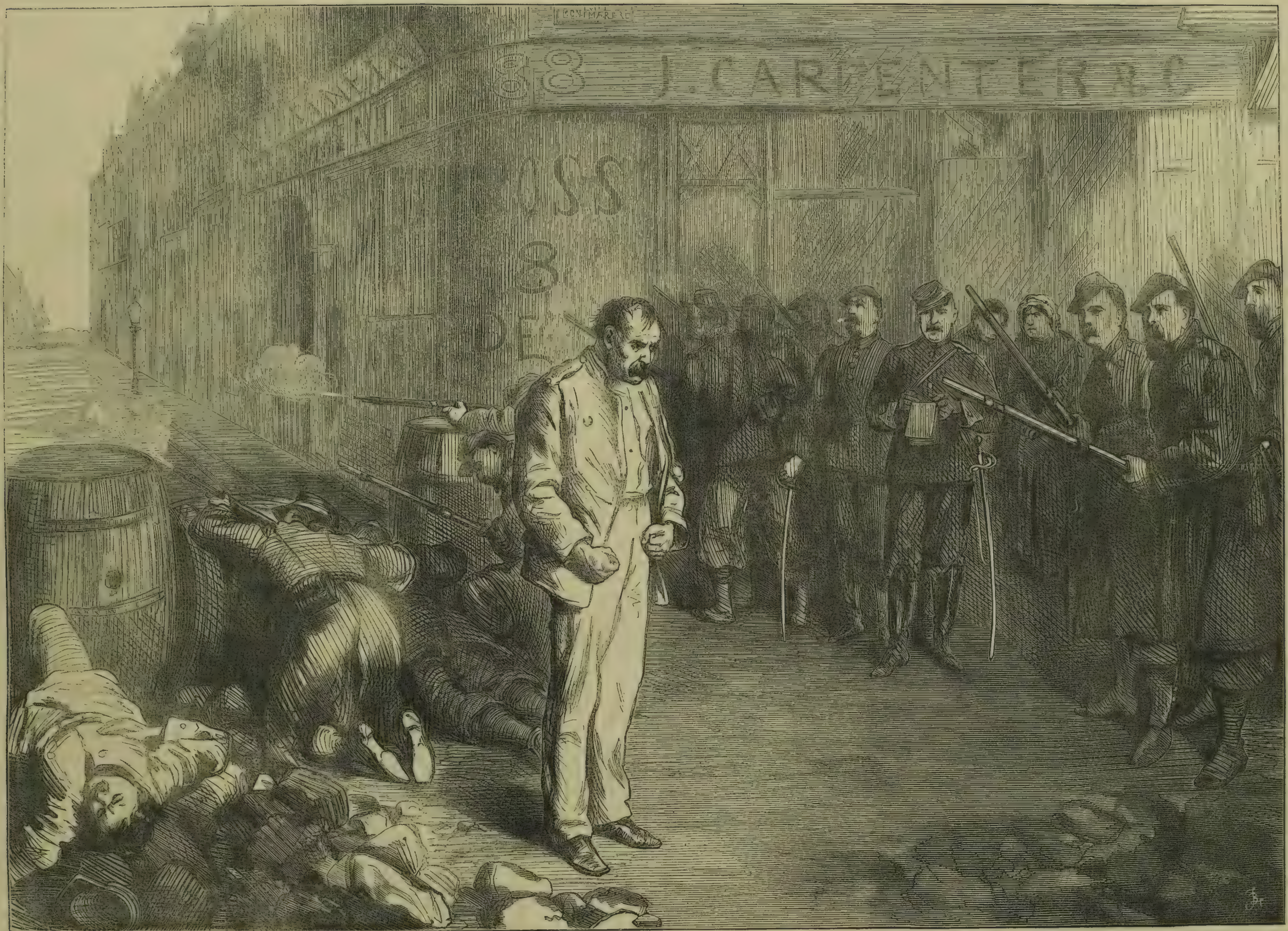
The following books have been received from their respective publishers:—"At Last: Christmas in the West Indies," by the Rev. Canon Kingsley, two vols. (Macmillan); "Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy," by Mrs. Elliott, two vols.; "The Coming Race" (Blackwood and Sons); "Hero Trevelyan," by G. M. Craik (Sampson Low and Co.); "A Snapt Gold Ring," by Frederic Wedmore (Smith, Elder, and Co.); "Restored," by the Author of "Son and Heir" (Hurst and Blackett); "Bygone Days," by Wilhelm von Kugelchen (Chapman and Hall); "A Daughter of Heth" (Sampson Low); "Joshua Marvel," by B. L. Farjeon; "Clara Delamaine," by A. W. Cunningham (Tinsley Brothers); "Grantley Vivian," by the Author of "Town-Talk of Clyda" (Wyman and Son); "Our Baths and Wells," by John Macpherson, M.D. (Macmillan); "A Breeze from the Great Salt Lake," by J. E. Ollivant, M.A. (W. Hunt and Co.); "The Old Colonel and the Old Corps," by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. S. Gleig, 92nd Highlanders (Chapman and Hall); "The Golden Age, a Satire," by Alfred Austin (Chapman and Hall); "Hours of Exercise in the High Alps," by Professor Tyndall (Longmans); "To Sinai and Syene and Back," by W. Beaumont (Smith, Elder, and Co.); "British Literature and Art," by J. M. Graham (Longmans); "My Experiences of the War Between France and Germany," by Archibald Forbes (Hurst and Blackett); "The Witness of History to Christ," by the Rev. F. Farrar, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge (Macmillan); "Freedom in the Church of England," being Sermons by the Rev. Stopford Brooke (H. S. King and Co.); "Elgin Speeches," by M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P. (Edmonston and Douglas); "A Collection of Soldiers' Songs," by A. Wyatt-Edgell (Bell and Daldy); "Notes on Gems," by A. Castellani (Bell and Daldy); "Disorders of the Nervous System in Childhood," by C. West, M.D. (Longmans); "Private Devotions," by the Rev. C. Girdlestone; "Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament," by the Rev. Dr. Jacob (Strahan); "The Home at Heatherbrae," a Tale (Longmans); "Legal Ritual," by James Murray Dale (Erfingham Wilson); "The New Handbook of Ireland," by James Godkin and J. A. Walker (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); "Historical Handbook of Oxford" (T. Shrimpton).

Advices from Ottawa announce that fires are raging in a forest in the vicinity of that city.

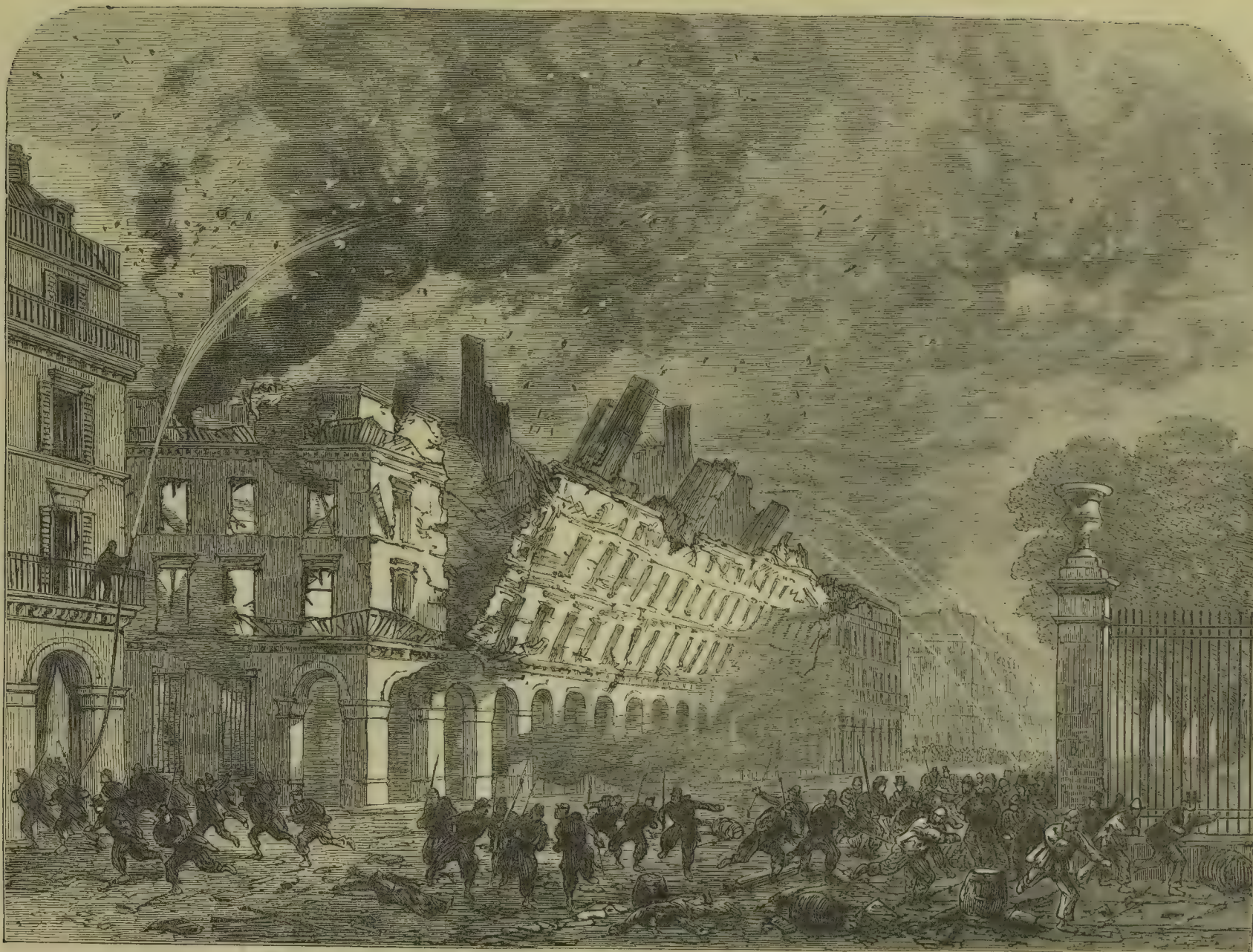
On Wednesday the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief made his annual inspection of the infantry and field batteries composing the Aldershot division.

The competition for the splendid challenge cup given by the Prince of Wales, to be shot for annually by members of the Cambridge University Rifles, has concluded. The possessor for the next twelve months is Mr. Glen, of Christ's.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Calcutta telegraphs that Herat fell on May 6. All was reported right on the previous day. Treachery is suspected. Futeh Khan, the Governor, was killed, and his son wounded. Verarmorz Khan approaches cautiously with the Ameer's army.



THE FIGHTING IN PARIS: BETWEEN TWO FIRES.



THE BURNING OF PARIS : FALL OF HOUSES IN THE RUE DE INVOLI.



THE FIGHTING IN PARIS : COMMUNISTS DEFENDING THE ELYSEE PALACE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Georgiana, Baroness Denman, wife of the Right Hon. Thomas, Baron Denman (son of Lord Chief Justice Denman, the first Baron), of Stony Middleton, Derbyshire, was administered to in the London Court, on the 19th ult., by her husband, the sole executor, the grant of probate being limited to all such personal estate and effects as her Ladyship, by virtue of a certain nuptial deed, dated Aug. 20, 1829, had a right to appoint or dispose of. Her Ladyship had no issue, and leaves the whole of her property to her husband absolutely. The personality was sworn under £6000.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., formerly Governor of Madras, was proved in London on the 24th ult., by his relict, Dame Caroline Lucy Denison, and his son, William Evelyn Denison, Esq., the acting executors; power being reserved to his brother, Stephen C. Denison, Esq., barrister-at-law, and James W. Brecks, Esq., the other executors appointed. The will is dated Sept. 30, 1846, when the testator was about to embark for Van Diemen's Land, being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that colony. He had since held other colonial appointments, and during the interval between the death of the Earl of Elgin and the arrival of Sir John Lawrence, was acting as Governor-General of India. Sir William was possessed of property in India, and leaves all his shares in the Ossington Estate, Madras, and his houses and ground-rents in England, to his wife and children. As regards the property he acquired under the will of his late brother Henry, he divides the same amongst his (testator's) daughters. He bequeaths all the presentation plate to his eldest son. There are two codicils, dated 1863, 1866; and the gallant and distinguished General died Jan. 19 last, at his residence, The Observatory House, East Sheen, Surrey, aged sixty-seven. The personality in England was sworn under £3000.

The will of Dame Charlotte Mary Wightman, relict of the Hon. Sir William Wightman, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, was administered to in the London Court, on the 18th ult., by her daughter Caroline Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Peter Almeric Leheup Wood, M.A., there being no executor appointed in the will, which bears date Feb. 17, 1869; and her Ladyship died, on April 10 last, at her residence, 73, St. George's-road, Pimlico. The personality was sworn under £16,000. Her Ladyship has left an annuity of £100 to Frances E. Nicholls. She leaves to her daughter Charlotte her leasehold residence, with the furniture, including two Indian cabinets and a portion of her plate; the rest of her plate she bequeaths amongst her other daughters, and leaves all her ornamental china, pictures, books, and the residue of her property, equally amongst all her daughters.

The will of Colonel George Talbot was proved in London under £12,000 personality.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Tichborne trial is proceeding. Among the witnesses called yesterday week was Sir Clifford Constable, who expressed his firm conviction that the claimant was the Roger Tichborne of early years. On Monday Mr. J. K. Lipscomb, a surgeon, who has been in practice at New Alresford more than thirty years, spoke positively to the claimant being the Roger Tichborne whom he had known in his youth. Thomas Cole, a groom, also identified the claimant. The trial assumed a phase of unusual interest on Tuesday, the plaintiff himself being put into the witness-box. He detailed with great minuteness, on that and subsequent days, numerous incidents connected with his early life, as the heir of the Tichborne family, of his life when in the Army, of his wanderings in America, of his shipwreck, and of his doings in Australia.

There was a sitting, last Saturday, at the Court of Bankruptcy, for the public examination of the Right Hon. Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Earl of Orkney, of 3, Ennismore-place, Hyde Park. The proceedings have been going on since August last, but no accounts have yet been filed; and at the last sitting, on April 22, an adjournment was ordered, on the ground that negotiations were in progress for an arrangement. The debts proved are of small amount—only £650; but the aggregate liabilities are believed to be about £10,000. An adjournment was ordered till July 1. Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., who was adjudicated a bankrupt in November last, passed his public examination on Tuesday. There was no opposition.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, an action was brought by Mr. Masterman, the well-known proprietor of the race-stand at Middleham, to recover damages for a breach of contract in the sale of a race-horse called *Honesty*. The verdict was for the plaintiff—damages £300.

On Wednesday, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, damages to the amount of one farthing were unanimously awarded to Edward Cunningham Craig, student of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in his action against Miss Sophia Jex Blake, of Edinburgh, for defamation of character in a speech which she delivered at a meeting of the contributors to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, on Jan. 2 last. The trial occupied two days. The damages were laid at £1000.

Nine summonses under the Sunday Trading Act of Charles II. were disposed of last Saturday at the Westminster Police Court. In two

cases the charges were dismissed, and the society which instituted these prosecutions was ordered to pay the costs.

Severe penalties were inflicted at the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, upon two men and a woman for removing a servant-girl suffering from smallpox in a train belonging to the South-Western Railway Company.

Flora Davey was brought up in custody at Marylebone Police Court, last Saturday, charged with the wilful murder of Frederick Graves Moon, son of Sir F. G. Moon, Bart. He was stabbed between the fifth and sixth ribs, and died a few minutes after a surgeon arrived, without being able to speak. Mrs. Davey is the wife of a solicitor now in Australia, and, having become acquainted with the deceased twelve or fourteen years ago, had "taken entire possession of him." She was remanded, without bail. At the Coroner's inquest, which was opened on the same day, letters from the deceased to the prisoner were read, and these were couched in a very affectionate strain. On Thursday the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner.

A lad named Gosney, sixteen years of age, was on Saturday charged at Guildhall with having committed a violent assault upon Dr. Thomas de Meschin, in the Temple. Sufficient evidence was taken to justify a remand.

The preliminary investigation before the magistrate into the charge of murder against Edmund Walter Pook was brought to a close on Tuesday, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Agnes Norman, the servant girl charged with several murders of children in houses where she had been in service, was finally brought up on Wednesday, at Lambeth, and committed for trial.

AUTOTYPE GALLERY,

36, Rathbone-place, W.

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF LIFE.

Accidents cause Loss of Time. Accidents cause Loss of Money. Provide against Accidents of all kinds by Insuring with the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, 61, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

HEALTHY COTTAGES AND VILLAS.

Patent Concrete Building, proof against Fire, Decay, Drought, and Vexatious. Profitable Investment. Immediate Relief to Poor.—PHILIP BRANNON, 8, Bourville-street, E.C. Stamped Envelope for particulars.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

The People's Printing-Press for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.—D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GROVER and BAKER'S

DOUBLE-LOCK AND ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as

THE BEST.

are now sold

THE NEW HAND-MACHINE, at £4 10s.

is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency.

GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W.;

29, Dord-street, Liverpool; and

101, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow.

Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis.

Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S

PATENT SEWING-MACHINES.

All Lock-Stitch, work alike on both sides.

Catalogues and Samples post-free.

Domestic Machines, simple and noiseless, steady by their weight,

to work by hand only, £3 15s.

Ditto Registered (spool or shuttle), £4 4s.

1 and 2, Cheapside; and Regent-circus, London.

VASES, FOUNTAINS, and JETS for the

GARDEN and CONSERVATORY.

Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and full information

concerning fountains and vases, and with thirty large pages of

beautifully-illustrated designs, post-free for twelve stamps, and

forwarded on an order being given.

A. HANDYSIDE and CO., Britannia Works, Derby.

London Office: 32, Walbrook.

AUTOMATON LAWN-MOWERS.

Manufactured by RANSOMES, SIMS, and HEAD, Ipswich.

The best, simplest, and most durable Machines. They leave no

ribs in the grass, and are unsurpassed for keeping a lawn or

croquet ground in first-rate order. They will either collect the

cuttings in the box, or throw them to the side, or cut and

leave it on the lawn by turning the lever on. They are light and

easy to move, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

croquet ground, and the best mode of mowing a lawn or

NEW MUSIC.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S MUSICAL BOX. Caprice for the Pianoforte. By I. LIEBICH (the first he composed), and performed by him at the Queen's Concert-Rooms, Hanover-square, and twice encored. Free by post for 24 stamps.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. 7888 W. N. S. 4s.; 12s. by post for 28 stamps. "It is unapproached by any other of the kind that has hitherto been produced."—Original Circular. APPENDIX to DITTO. By GEORGE W. WEST. 5s.; 12s. by post for 33 stamps. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

THE EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE of THEORETICAL, Elementary, and Standard MUSICAL WORKS, including Instruction Books for various Instruments. The most complete Catalogue of the kind published. Gratis and postage-free.

CLARKE'S CATECHISM OF THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC. 180th Edition. Free by post, 12 stamps. "Every child learning music should have this book."—Morning Chronicle. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE THEORY OF MUSIC. By GEO. F. WEST. 7th Edition. 1s.; free by post for 12 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING. 41st Edition. 4s.; free by post for 33 stamps. Now Ready, the APPENDIX to HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING, containing Exercises for each species of voice. Composed by FRANK ABE. Price 6s.; post-free for 30 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

PIANOFORTE PIECES, always

acceptable in the Drawing-room—

No. 1. Warblings at Eve.—Drinley Richards. 4s.

No. 2. La Marseillaise.—Geo. F. West. 4s.

No. 3. Voices from the Hills.—W. S. Rockstro. 4s.

No. 4. L'Hirondelle et la Prisonnier.—A. Croise. 3s.

No. 5. When the Swallows Tiptoe Home.—T. Weston. 4s.

No. 6. La Marie Eulandine.—M. Kraus. 4s.

All at half price, post-free, in stamps.

London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicians.

GOUNOD'S NEW SONGS.

OH! THAT WE TWO WERE MARRYING. 4s.

THE SEA HATH ITS PEACHES. 4s.

With Accompaniment a 1st Violin for Harmonium and Viola.

DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S NEWEST SONGS.

THE ANGEL OF THY LOVE. In A flat and F. 4s.

OH LOVING HEART, TRUST ON. In G, E flat, and B. 4s.

DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

I LOVED HER FOR HER GENTLENESS.

Song. By Colonel BRUCE (Grenadier Guards). Sung by

Mr. Ernest Bruce at St. James's Hall, Christy Minstrels. Sent for

18 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

SIGNOR GARDONI will sing Prince

PONIAWOWSKI's popular Song, LA MARGHERITA (pub-

lished by Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford-street), at the Prince's

Grand Morning Concert, St. James's Hall, Wednesday, June 14.

LUSITANIA. Grand March. Par Sir

J. BENEDICT. "There is much grandeur in this com-

position. The opening theme, in E flat, has a dignity and pomp that

would not have been unworthy of Mendelssohn."—News of the

World, May 6, Solo, 4s.; Duet, 5s.

DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

BRAMPTON'S MUSIC FOLIOS.—These

useful Folios, with well-tempered annular steel springs,

which supersede binding, may be had in embossed cloth, at 2s.;

superior ditto, 3s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE,

from 25 gu. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33,

Great Pultney-street, Golden-square, W.

Manufactory—21, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM,

Library, Dining-Room, consisting of Vases, Figures, Groups,

Candelsticks, Inkstands, Obelisks, Inlaid Tables, Paper-weights,

Watch-Stands, &c., in Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, Derbyshire Spar,

&c. Can be had of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

MAPPIN and WEBB, 76, 77, and 78,

Oxford-street, W.—ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

Manufactured by them, the highest quality, at

the lowest prices.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY for

INEXPENSIVE PRESENTS.—THE CELESTIAL,

a new Crystal Piano.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS, from 76, 77, and

78, Oxford-street, W., post-free, illustrative of a

Specialist Stock of every article in ELECTRO-

PLATE manufactured in London and Sheffield by

MAPPIN and WEBB.

SPOONS and FORKS.—SLACKS' SILVER-

ELECTRO PLATE, by Elkington's process, is equal in ap-

pearance and wear to sterling silver. Table Spoons or Forks, 30s.

and 38s. per dozen; Dessert, 20s. and 30s.; Teaspoons, 12s. and 18s.

Catalogues free.—Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE at DEANE'S.

Illustrated Priced Catalogue, gratis and post-free.

Table Cutlery. Fenders and Fire-Irons.

Electro Silver Plate. Bedsteads and Bedding.

Tea Trays and Urns. Stoves and Ranges.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings. Copper, Iron, and Tin Ware.

Lamps—Table, Hall, &c. Tannery, Brushes, and Mats.

Baths—Hot and Cold Water. Horticultural Tools.

A discount of 5 per cent for cash payments of £2 and upwards.

Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

VISITORS TO LONDON SHOULD INSPECT THE EXTENSIVE

DISPLAY OF DEBORATIVE ARTS and of every description for

the complete outfitting of a house, from 10s. upwards, with a view to

substantially combined with utility. The same are conveniently

arranged in separate departments, all commodious, and visitors

are conducted through the spacious Show-Rooms and Galleries

without the slightest impediment to progress. Lowest prices con-

sistent with guaranteed quality.—GUTTMANN and CO., 57, 69, 71,

and 73, Hansard-road (near Tottenham-court-road and Gover-

ment-street). Established 1848. A detailed Catalogue, the best

furnishing guide extant, post-free. The establishment is visible

from Tottenham-court-road.—Oetmann and Co.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING

(carriage-free) 30 per cent less than any other House. See

our new illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 designs, with prices

and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver and

Patent Enamel Bed-room Suite, complete, gratis

and post-free, from LEVIN CRAWFORD and CO., Cabinet Man-

ufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

INDIAN and PERSIAN DESIGNS in

BRUSHES and SAXONY CARPETS. For rich effect in

Interiors, Colouring, and Durability in Wear these Carpets are very

superior.—WAUGH and SON, London Carpet Warehouse, 3 and 4,

Goodge-street, and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road. Established

upwards of a Century.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS

CHANDLERS. Table Glass of all kinds.

Crystal Chandeliers, and other

Ornaments in Crystal and Glass.

Mediator Lamps and Lamps for India.

London—Show-Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

Birmingham—Manufactory and Show-Rooms, Broad-street.

ICE SAFES or REFRIGERATORS fitted

with Water Tanks and Ice, and every modern improve-

ment. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 designs, with prices

and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver and

Patent Enamel Bed-room Suite, complete, gratis

and post-free, from LEVIN CRAWFORD and CO., Cabinet Man-

ufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

CHUBBS' NEW PATENT SAFES, Steel,

plated, with diagonal bolts, to resist wedges, drills, and fire.

Locks of Prices, with Illustrations, of all sizes and qualities, of

Chubb's safe, Strong-Room Doors, and Locks, sent

SUMMER SEASON, 1871.

NOVELTIES IN SILK MANTLES AND JACKETS.
Assortment complete. From 2½ to 20s.
Illustrations now ready.
Cashmere Mantles and Jackets
are very fashionable.
The shapes are very becoming and very prettily trimmed.
Prices from 18s. 6d. upwards.

LACE MANTLES AND JACKETS, &c.

Pusher Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c.,
from 2½ to 20s.
Spanish Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, &c.,
from 18s. 6d. upwards.
Yak Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c.,
from 3½ to 10s.
Various New and Fashionable Shapes in each
description of Lace.
Limerick, Antwerp, Ghent, Calais, Honiton,
Brussels, and other White Laces,
real and imitation.
A splendid lot of Real Black Lace Squares and Half-Squares,
in Chantilly and Maltese.
New Patterns, and very cheap.

WATERPROOF MANTLES.

PETER ROBINSON'S Guinea Waterproofs. Warranted.
Paletots, with sleeves and capes, in various shades.
Circulars, with deep capes, of grey tweed.
Illustrations forwarded on application.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, Jackets, &c.

A Sheet of Illustrations of Children's Costumes
now ready,
and forwarded free on application.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF RICH CHINTZ

CRETONNES A LA POMPADOUR,
suitable for this now very fashionable style of costume;
also the Diagonal Cretonne, in every shade of colour, plain,
for the under-skirts (patterns free), from 10½ to 1s. 9d. per yard.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF

RICH MOUSSELINES DE SOIE,
Choice Silk Grenadines, Crêpes de Paris, &c.,
Plain in every quality, Stripes in all shades, Broché in many designs,
all, in any colour, from 25s. 6d. to 3½ guineas the Dress.
Also Washing Grenadines, pure white, 8s. 9d. the Dress.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES.

"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).
In 52 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made
expressly for, and can be obtained only from,
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED

FRENCH MUSLINS, Very Cheap.
A Special Sale of over 2000 pieces,
in every variety of design and colour,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear.
Patterns free.

FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES,

BRILLIANTS, and CAMBRICS.
Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs,
and the highest standard of quality,
are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's
prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.

CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
New ready, a complete Collection of
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

NEW—FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.

WHITE SATIN DAMASK.
Upwards of 20 New Designs, at
7s. 9d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

A NEW MAKE OF

WHITE PIQUE, "IMPERIAL COUITIL,"
in Four Cords and Three Whites,
9s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. the Dress. 1000 Pieces only.
Also, New Linen Gingham, at 8s. 9d. the Dress.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

FRENCH SILKS 30 per cent under value.
PETER ROBINSON has just concluded the Purchase (by private
contract) of the Stocks of Three Continental Merchants, negotiated
during the armistice,
amounting to HALF A MILLION OF FRANCS,
each quality guaranteed to wear, amongst which are the follow-
ing:—
350 pieces of Gros de Suez (a rich Corded Silk), both sides alike,
£2 14s. 6d. the Robe. This is the best quality made.
600 pieces of Poul de Soies and Gros Grains, from 47s. 6d. to
4½ guineas the Robe. Unusually attractive.

AN ESPECIALLY CHEAP SILK FOR LADIES' DRESSES.

TISSU DE VENISE,
a Roman Silk of natural colour, with beautifully-tinted satin
stripes,
Price 1½ guinea the Dress of 12 yards,
2½s. the Dress of 16 yards,
or any length will be cut at 2s. 7½d. per yard.
The above article is much under price, and is guaranteed to
WASH AND WEAR.
Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF the

SZECHUEN PONGEE, a beautiful WASHING SILK for
reside or morning wear. The piece of 20 yards for 1 Guinea; also
extra-fine qualities, the piece of 20 yards for 25s. 6d. and 28s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON,

103 to 108, Oxford-street.
Patterns free.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS for 1871.

Patterns of £10,000 post-free.
Striped Silks, from £1 5 6
Checked Silks, from 1 8 6
Plain Silks, from 1 3 6
Broché Silks, from 1 11 6
Gros de Suez Silks, from 2 2 0
Japanese Silks, from 1 1 0
Spitalfields Silks, from 1 15 6
Lyons Silks, from 1 19 6
Indian Silks, from 1 19 6
Chinese Silks, from 1 1 0
Swiss Silks, from 1 5 6
Evening Silks, from 1 8 6
Dinner Silks, from 2 10 0
Wedding Silks, from 2 2 0
Moire Antiques, from 2 13 6
The New Sets of Patterns represent-
ing all the above, arranged
on Nicholson's assorting plan, may be
had post-free.
Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS for 1871.

Black Silks from £1 5s. 6d. to £10 10s.
All our Black Silks are selected with
special regard to perfection of dye
and durability of texture.
Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

TO LADIES.—A DIRECT TRANSACTION

between Purchaser and Manufacturer.
ALBERT MARCHAND, 189, Regent-street, W.,
India and China Forward Manufacturer,
respectfully solicits an inspection of his splendid STOCK of
FOULARD DRESSES. He will be most happy to forward all
patterns free by post. Foulards are now the height of fashion,
The Watteau, Pompadour, and Chitka Costumes being so extremely
en vogue this season. Ladies should see M. Marchand's patterns
before purchasing. Aux Dames Elegantes Foulard Dresses for
Morning, Breakfast, Petites Voyages, Promenade, &c., are now worn
by ladies, Muslin and other cotton materials having become uni-
versal from their cheapness.—Albert Marchand, 189, Regent-street,
W. All patterns sent post-free on application.

THE HIGHEST FASHIONS for JUNE.

Robes, Silks, and other Costumes, Modes, Mantles, Lingerie,
&c.—Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. have the honour to
announce that they have ON VIEW THIS DAY and During the
Month of JUNE a most superb variety of FASHIONS, consist-
ing of Ready-Made Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, &c., which have
been specially designed and prepared for the forthcoming Fêtes and
Ceremonies, and present features of great novelty. The whole will
be conveniently arranged in the spacious Show-rooms of their
Establishment this day, and a visit of inspection is respectfully
invited.—Howell, James, and Co., 9, Regent-street.

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-
square, Sealskin Jacket and Coat Maker and General Furrier.

GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS.

PETER ROBINSON
is now Selling some very excellent
Black Silks, considerably under value,
in Gros Grains, Poul de Soie, and Glacé.

Good useful Qualities	at 3s. 6½d.	£2 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
Do.	at 4s. 6½d.	£3 3s. 6d. 14 yards.
Superior Qualities	at 5s. 6½d.	£3 17s. 6d. 14 yards.
Do.	at 6s. 6½d.	£4 14s. 6d. 14 yards.
Rich Cachemire Silk	at 7s. 6½d.	£5 5s. 6d. 14 yards.
MM. Bonnet and Cie's (from 8s. 6½d., or from £5 19s. 7½d. yards.		
Superior Lyons Silks	to 15s. 6d.	to £10 17s. 14 yards.

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."

Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES in BLACK

SILK
and New Textile Fabrics, with Cape or otherwise,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
on application—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at
a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in new
Mourning Fabrics, } 3s. to 5s.
trimmed crepe.

BLACK DRESSES, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 6½d.,

and 18s. 6d.,
the materials new and useful.
Black Dresses, the skirts made up,
at 1 guinea.

BLACK SILK DRESSES, the skirts made up,
at 5s. and upwards.

PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

SPRING, 1871.

BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette
and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong
and serviceable, from 10½ to 2s. 6d. per yard.
Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

WIDOWS' CRAPE.—A Special Quality

that will not Spot with Rain,
made and finished expressly to the order
of PETER ROBINSON
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W.

IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS, the wear guaranteed.
3½ guineas the Dress of 12 yards. Messrs. C. J. Bonnet's
£3 10s. 12 yards, 5s. 10d. per yard; Corded Silks,
£1 15s. 12 yards, 2s. 11d. per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS.—The most elegant

Dress for Dinner or Evening Wear. Beautiful
New Shades now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve,
Green, Grey, Steel, White, and Black. Price
£1 11s. 6d. for 12 yards, or 2s. 7½d. per yard.

FABRIQUE A LA COMTESSE.—A

Specialité consigned solely to myself. Very
elegant and durable, £1 15s. 6d. 12 yards, 25 inches
wide, 2s. 11½d. per yard.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W.

3 GS. the FULL ROBE of 12 yards, 24 in.

wide. An Extraordinary Purchase of very rich,
coloured Lyons Glacé Silks at the above low price.
A Manufacturer's Stock of Cheek Silks at greatly
reduced prices—viz., 3½s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. the Full Dress
of 12 yards; or any length cut at 2s. 7½d. and 3s. 6d.
per yard.

CASTELLAN DE LAINE.—A beautiful

new, and most durable texture, one of the choicest
I have had the honour of placing before my
patrons. 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 38 inches wide; 1s. 11½d.
per yard.

DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED

ALPACAS, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of
Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Sky, Mauve,
Silver-grey, Drab, Slate, Steel, écarl Buff, &c., for
Dinner or Evening Wear, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 28 inches
wide. Any length cut at 1s. 11½d. per yard. Pat-
terns free.

TRANSPARENT DRESS.—Mousselines

Alsaciennes, delicately beautiful, direct from Mul-
house. One hundred and fifty choice patterns,
unequalled, price 1s. per yard. Patterns free.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W.

MANDARIN LAWS, or Foreign Fibre

Lustres.—These beautiful fabrics for Ladies'
Morning Costumes or seaside wear, after having
been washed some dozen or twenty times, will have
more the appearance of natural Indian Silk than
any texture previously known. 9s. 9d., 11s. 6d.,
and 15s. 6d. 10 yards, 30 inches wide.

NORWICH COLOURED GRENADINES,

Choice Shades, very durable and cheap. 9s. 6d.
10 yards, 38 inches wide; 11½d. per yard.
Ladies alight at Notting-hill-gate per Metro-
politan train. Patterns free.

BLACK GRENADINES for Dinner or

Evening Wear. Best Norwich makes; very
durable; from 8½d. to 1s. 11½d. peryard.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W.

COURT TRAINS, COSTUMES, and

FÊTE DRESSES.
A very large assortment from Worth's, Pingal's, and other noted
Paris Houses.
Very choice productions in Silk Costumes and Tunics,
Tussore, Foulards, &c., at all prices.
The New Batiste and Muslin Robes for Fêtes, &c.
French Lawn and rich Embroidered White Piqué Costumes,
all at 1 guinea complete.
Also, Handsome Costumes in various new Mixed Fabrics,
1 guinea complete, of which
Sketches and Patterns of Material will be sent free.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-st.; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

FRENCH SILKS of every kind, still sold

at the lowest War Prices.
Rich OTTOMAN STRIPED SILKS, Duchesse Satins, New Shades
in Poul de Soie, 60s. (good quality) full Dress of 14 yards to 9s.
Fancy Stripes and Chené Silks, 2½ guineas and 3½ guineas, &c., &c.
Black Silks that will wear well, 2½ guineas for 14 yards to 8s.
GASK and GASK (late GRANT and GASK),
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

NEW DRESS FABRICS. All the New

Materials and New Shades for DRESSES and COSTUMES,
French Muslins and Batistes, Lawns, &c.
The NEW EXHIBITION CLOTHS, New Shades, at 10½d. per yard,
previously 18d.
Norwich Grenadines, in all shades, 10½d. per yard.
All goods sold at lowest cash prices.
Patterns free to the country.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

JAPANESE SILKS, wide, at 2s. 6½d. the

yard, in every possible shade of colour. They are of the
German make, enriched with plenty of silk, and warranted for
wear. Patterns sent.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

JACKETS, MANTLES, and SHAPED

SHAWLS, for morning wear and the opera. Every fashion-
able material is used—Saskin, Cashmere, rich Gros Grain, all
ornamented and finished beautifully. The system of over-making
in proportion to the demand has in this instance caused a fearful
scarcity. Ladies are solicited to visit early this Establishment, in
order to secure a full share of this purchase, the prices being merely
nominal.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

MOURNING

Messrs. JAY, of the London General Mourning
Warehouse, Regent-street
(one of the oldest firms in England),
have always in Stock the greatest variety of
MOURNING DRESSES,
MOURNING CLOAKS,
MOURNING BONNETS,
and all other incidental Millinery, suited to any period or
circumstance of mourning.
Prices unequalled for cheapness are the characteristic
of each article.
JAYS.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

DRESSMAKING.

Messrs. JAY have always a fashionable assortment of
BLACK SILK SKIRTS and EVENING DRESSES, suitable for
ladies who are in mourning, or for those who wear black from
choice. Bodices are also made up, if required, in a few hours,
either by the Couturière Française or an English Dressmaker.
JAYS.

MANTLES.

The French Mantles imported by Messrs. JAY for the pre-
sent Season will fully support the long-established reputation of
JAYS.

ARANEAE BAREGE.—Patterns free.

This Material, specially manufactured for Messrs. JAY, of
Regent-street, is composed of silk and wool, of a crêpe-like texture,
remarkably strong, intended and particularly adapted for Mourning
Summer Dresses.

To be had only of
Messrs. JAY,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

DEEP MOURNING.

Messrs. JAY beg to invite special attention to the DEEP
MOURNING DEPARTMENT of their Establishment, consisting of
every article suitable for First and Family Mourning, either made
up and ready for immediate wear, or materials from the piece cut
by the yard, according to the wishes of the purchasers.
Silks, Crapes, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring
qualities.

JAYS.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

JAPANESE SILKS, 18s. 6d. Full Dress.

Patterns free.
2000 different kinds, 18s. 6d. to
25s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP.

FANCY SILKS, £1 9s. 6d. Dress.

A beautiful Variety,
£1 9s. 6d. to 5s.
BAKER and CRISP.—Patterns free.

THE HEIGHT OF FASHION.

The POLONAISE, combining Jacket and Panier, in Black
Silk, Muslin, India, Tussore, Chamberlaine, &c., 12s. 9d. to 81s.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

COSTUMES EXTRAORDINARY.

The Bankrupt Stock of an eminent Paris House now Selling,
at half the original cost, comprising elegant Novelties in
Chamberlaine, Crêpones des Indes, Muslins, Batistes, White Piqué,
Duchesse Lawns, and a variety of materials, suitable for Fêtes,
Lawn Parties, &c.
Engravings free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

MUSLINS! PIQUES! BATISTES!

Every Novelty,
from 4½d. yard.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

WHITE MUSLINS,

for Confirmations,
White Grenadines, for Weddings,
White Fabrics for Breakfast Dresses,
White Fabrics for Fêtes, &c.
BAKER and CRISP'S.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Lozely Muslins for
June, from 4½d. yard.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

HOME, INDIA, and COLONIES MUSLINS

and other Fabrics,
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SUMMER FABRICS.—BAKER and CRISP.

The largest Stock,
from 5s. 6d. Full Dress
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S WHITE PIQUES.

4½d.
to 1s. 6d. yard.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

LACE!—ALSACE LACES!

The height of Fashion,
for Trimmings of every description.
A Bankrupt's Stock very cheap.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.—BAKER and CRISP.

COARSE CLUNY LACE, for Trimmings.

BAKER and CRISP,
198, Regent-street.
Patterns free.

BLACK SILKS, 1 Guinea Dress.

Patterns free.
£100,000 worth to choose from;
from 2½s. to
10s.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

GRENADINES, 6½d. YARD.

Extraordinary Sale.
Thousands of Grenadines, 6½d. to 1s. 3½d. yard.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

BAKER and CRISP'S

UNIVERSAL MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A Saving of 25 per cent.

BLACK DRESSES	of every description, for every grade of Mourning.	6d. to 5s. 6d. yard.	BLACK GRENADINES	of every description, for every grade of Mourning.	6d. to 5s. 6d. yard.
---------------	--	-------------------------	------------------	--	-------------------------

BAKER and CRISP'S

Fancy Dresses, Tinted Alpaca	4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Marl Mohairs	4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Costume Cloths	4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Alsace Cloths	9s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Lorraine Cloths	10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Pondichery Cloths	10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Grecian Cloths	4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Silk Twills	14s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Chené Mohairs	4s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Check Camlets	4s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Foul de Chèvres	10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Indian Fabrics	8s. 9d. to 21s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, Saxony Fabrics	4s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. "
Fancy Dresses, New Silverlinings	8s. 9d. to 21s. 6d. "

Patterns free.—198, Regent-street, London.

MANTLES and JACKETS.

Ladies will find at Compton House a very choice and exten-
sive selection of the Newest Fashions in SILK, CLOTH, and CASI-
MERE JACKETS. Especial attention is paid to Young Ladies'
Jackets, at prices from 2½s. to 2½ guineas.

FRENCH SILKS.

Rich Plain Silks and Satins in the Newest Colours, made for
the Paris markets. 4000 Yards Coloured Poul de Soies, from 3s. 11d.
to 6s. 11d. per yard.
New Fancy Silks, from 2½ guineas the Dress. Twilled Lyons Foulards,
from 3s. 6d. 7500 Yards Black Gros Grain, the best makes, from
3s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. per yard. Patterns post-free.

COSTUMES for MATINEES and FÊTES.

SEWELL and CO. are now prepared with the newest
Novelties for June. The Dolly Varden Dress, the greatest novelty
of the season. Costumes in Silk, Muslin, Piqué, Lawn, and the
new Satin Cloth. Some New and Elegant Dresses in White and
Coloured Muslins for Fête Chamberlaine. A few very Pretty
Dresses for Young Ladies from 2½s.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

REDMAYNE, CONNER, and CO. beg to

call especial attention to their New Shades (Camaieu) in
GROS GRAINS and POULE DE SOIES, manufactured exclusively
for themselves. Their Stock is also now complete in articles
adapted for the present time, as Mantles, Jackets, Costumes, Lace,
Lingerie, Muslins, Parasols, and Fancy Goods.—19 to 20, New
Bond-street; and 35, Conduit-street, London.

IRISH LINENS.

JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Donegall-place, Belfast, will
forward to any railway station, carriage paid on parcels of 4½ in
value, Superior Damask

NEW MUSIC.

DE KONTSKI'S SULTANE FATIMA
VALSE. Performed by the Composer at the Ball and other Concerts with the greatest success. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DE KONTSKI'S LA SENSITIVE.
Reverie for the Pianoforte. Performed by the Composer. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S BLUE DANUBE WALTZ. (An der schönen blauen Donau.) A brilliant Arrangement for the Pianoforte of Strauss's favourite waltz. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. "A most charming Valse de Salon." CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S ARGYLL.—A New Scotch
Fantasia for the Pianoforte, introducing the popular air, "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?" "They're a' noddin'" and "There's nae luck." Price 4s.; postage-free for 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

W. S. ROCKSTRO'S New Pieces.
THE SEA BOY'S FAREWELL. Price 4s.
ELFIN REVELS. Fairy Sketch. Price 4s.
Postage-free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

JULES DE SIVRAI'S SHOULD AULD
ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOTTEN. A brilliant transcription of Auld Lang Syne. "Most effective, and not very difficult." Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 9d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

JULES DE SIVRAI'S GENTLE ZITELLA.
Arranged, with Variations, for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 9d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BACH'S BOURREE in B Minor.
Transcribed by B. TOURS. 3s.
BACH'S GAVOTTE in D. Transcribed by B. TOURS. 3s.
BACH'S SARABANDE in D. Transcribed by B. TOURS. 2s.
Postage-free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

G. A. OSBORNE'S LA ZINGARELLA.
Morceau de Salon. Price 3s. 6d.
G. A. OSBORNE'S FLOATING ON THE BREEZE. Reverie for the Pianoforte. 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GEORGE FORBES'S LA JOIE. Morceau de Salon. Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free for 1s. 9d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.

THE ROYAL BRIDESMAIDS' WALTZ.
A New Waltz by DAN GODFREY (Bandmaster Grenadier Guards), composed in honour of the Marriage of H.R.H. Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, and beautifully illustrated with Medallion Portraits of the Eight Bridesmaids, from Photographs by Mr. John Watkins, Parliament-street. Price 4s., postage-free. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and every Music-seller in the Kingdom.

THE LORD OF LORNE LANCERS, with Portrait. By DAN GODFREY. 4s.
THE LORD OF LORNE GALOP. By DAN GODFREY. Illustrated with a beautiful Portrait, from a recent Photograph by Elliott and Fry. 3s.
Either of the above popular and favourite Pieces will be forwarded, postage-free, on receipt of half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PLAYED AT HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.
THE FLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE.
On favourite Airs from Leccoc's Opera. By ARBAN. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE JOCKEY GALOP. By FRED GODFREY. Illustrated (in Colours) with portraits of Wells, Fordham, Chaloner, Cusance, and other popular Jockeys. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-st.

M. GOUNOD'S NEW SONGS.
WOE'S ME! WOE'S ME! Words by Campbell. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne. 3s.
BOLEDO. Composed and Dedicated to Madame Pauline Viardot. English Translation by Miss B. Kell. Music by CH. GOUNOD. 3s.
IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY. Sung by Santley, at the Monday Popular Concerts. 3s.
THE FOUNTAIN MINGLES WITH THE RIVER. Sung by Santley at the Monday Popular Concerts, and redemanded. 3s.
Postage-free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OVER THE ROLLING SEA. Composed by E. REYLOFF; sung by Signor Foll. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

A WARRIOR BOLD. New Baritone Song. Composed by S. ADAMS, and sung by Mr. Maybrick with very great success. Compas, C to E. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TWO CASTLES. New Song. Written by Miss Wilhelmina Baines; composed by BERTHOLD TOURS (Author of "Summer" &c.). Price 3s.; postage-free on receipt of P.O. order for half price. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW VOCAL DUET.
WITH THE STREAM. Barcarolle for Soprano and Mezzo-soprano Voices. Words by R. Beece; Music by BERTHOLD TOURS (composer of "The Star's Message" &c.). Price 3s.; postage-free on receipt of P.O. order for half price. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MISS E. PHILP'S NEW SONGS.
BIRD IN THE SUNSHINE. Song. Price 3s.
MICHAEL BRAY. Ballad. Price 3s.
Postage-free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-st.

THE LOST CHORD. Words by Miss Procter; Music composed by ANNE HALL. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d. Also, by the same Composer, THY VOICE COMES FLOATING O'er THE SEA. Price 2s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 3d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

IF I WERE A VOICE. New Song for low Tenor or Baritone. Words by Charles Mackay; Music by RICHARD KING. "One of the best songs we have seen." Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OLD ENGLISH DITTIES.
All the favourite SONGS selected from POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte, by G. A. MACFAIRLEN; the long Ballads compressed, and in some cases new words written, by J. Oxford. Large Folio Edition, printed from Engraved Plates, price, in cloth, 21s.; small-type Edition, complete, in cloth, 10s. 6d.; or, half-bound in Morocco, 15s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, London, W.

PEARLS OF DEW. For Pianoforte. By GUSTAVE LANGE, of Berlin, whose works are now so popular throughout the Continent. Price 2s. A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, London, W.

GLOCKCHEN. Mazurka. By GUSTAVE LANGE. Introducing a beautiful and peculiar effect on the Bell notes. Price 3s.; postage-free, half price. A. HAMMOND and Co. (late Jullien), 5, Vigo-street, W.

LEPAPILLON. Mazurka. By GUSTAVE LANGE. Brilliant and melodious but not difficult. This is a most effective piece for the drawing-room. Price 3s. A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, Regent-street, London, W.

MOUNTAIN LIFE. Descriptive Piece for Pianoforte. By GUSTAVE LANGE, of Berlin, the most popular pianoforte writer in Germany. Price 3s. A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, Regent-street, W.

AULD ROBIN GRAY. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. A new Arrangement of this beautiful melody for the Pianoforte. Price, Solo, 3s.; Duet, 4s. A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, Regent-street, London, W.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY and CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEPHEN HELLER'S DER FREISCHUTZ
STUDIES. A Collection of Pieces on Weber's opera, by Stephen Heller. In one Book, 30 pages. Price 6s. This day. "These studies for Weber's grand opera may be commended as among the very best arrangements of the kind ever composed. They are studies of the very highest class, founded upon themes of the opera. We may especially remark upon the treatment of the famous tenor melody, 'Through the forests,' as a specimen of cantabile treatment worthy of Mendelssohn himself. If these studies are not eagerly sought by every pianist able to play them, we shall give our English professors and amateurs credit for less taste than we believe them to possess."—Era.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S CANTATA, ON
SHORE, ON SEA, the Words by Tim Taylor, is ready this day. Price 2s. 6d. complete. Uniform with the cheap edition of "The Prodigal Son." Price 2s. 6d. And F. H. COWEN'S ROSE MAIDEN. 2s. 6d.

PETER THE SHIPWRIGHT. Performed at the Gaiety Theatre. Complete, 5s. Santley's great song, "In Childhood with Crown and Sceptre I Played." 3s. Also Kuhe's Fantasia for Pianoforte. 4s.

With Fifteen Illustrations, price 2s. 6d.,
LILLIE'S FIRST MUSIC-BOOK.—"One of the most admirable tutors extant for teaching juveniles the pianoforte. The dulcet child could, we believe, be instructed through this medium by a most indifferent teacher."—Somerset County Herald. "The clearest instruction-book that has ever been written." Illustrated Paper. "A most admirable work, and cannot be too highly praised."—Glasgow Herald.

Published every fortnight,
THE ROYAL EDITION OF OPERAS.

With Italian and English Words. Price 2s. 6d. each in paper, or 4s. cloth, gilt edges. Now ready—
LA SONNAMBULA. IL BARBIERE. FIDELIO. FIGARO. LUCREZIA. RIGOLETTO. LA FLIGLIA. FLAUTO MAGICO (June 15).

SANTLEY'S POPULAR SONGS.
THE IRON BLACKSMITH. J. L. Hatton. 4s.
THE YEOMAN'S WEDDING SONG. Prince Poniatowski. 4s.
THE KING AND I. Henriette. 4s.
THE FORGING OF THE ANCHOR. Sir J. Benedict. 4s.

MADAME SHERRINGTON'S New Songs.
A WOODLAND SONG. TAUBERT. 4s.
THE LINDEN WALTZ. HAMILTON AIDE. 4s.
EILY'S REASON. J. L. MOLLOY. 4s.

MADAME PATEY'S NEW SONGS.
HOPPE. Claribel. 4s.
A SHADOW. Conyn Vaughan. . . . 3s.
DOLCE FAR NIENTE. H. F. Chorley. . . 3s.
ALWAYS ALONE. Henriette. 3s.
WELL-A-DAY. Handegger. 4s.

FROM FLEETING PLEASURES. Sacred Song. By the Composer of "Jerusalem the Golden." "Beautiful as we deem 'Jerusalem the Golden,' our opinion is that this song is superior. The harmony is exquisite."—North British Daily Mail. "A magnificent sacred song."—Westminster Journal. Price 3s. Also, for the piano, 3s. As a hymn, price 3d. post-free.

THE BRIGANDS (FALSACAPPA).
By OFFENBACH. Performed at the Globe Theatre. All the airs arranged for Pianoforte by Rummell. In Two Books. 4s. each.

THE BRIGANDS' QUADRILLE.
Performed at the last State ball by Coots and Timney's Band. Price 4s. Also, "The Brigands' Waltz." Price 4s. Both arranged by Strauss.

HOUSEHOLD MUSIC, No. 10 (New Edition). Price 6d. Illustrated. Contains 21 new Christy's Songs, including "Driven from Home," "Shooley," "Updees," "Write me a Letter from Home," "Ten Little Niggers," "Just before the Battle," &c.

Published this day, price 4s.,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
By OFFENBACH. Complete for Pianoforte in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 149. In a few days, OFFENBACH'S LA PERICHOLE, for Pianoforte, in the "Musical Cabinet," No. 150. Price 1s. BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

Now ready, Number 1,
THE PRACTICAL CHOIR-MASTER. A
Quarterly Issue of Anthems, suitable for general use and special occasions, and chiefly of an easy character. Settings of the Canticles (Te Deum, Jubilate, Benedictus, Cantate Domino, Deus Misereatur, Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis), Introits, Sanctus, Kyrie Eleison, Creed, Eucharistic and other music, suitable for use in Divine Service, &c. Edited by WILLIAM SPARK, Mus. Doc.

This work is not a reprint, or collection of existing compositions, but a Quarterly Publication of Original Music, written expressly for this serial by most of the best musicians of the day.

PART I. (FOR JUNE) CONTAINS
1. Te Deum Laudamus (G major), chiefly intended for Parish Church. Henry Smart.
2. Introit, "Not unto us, O Lord." Sir Julius Benedict.
3. Kyrie Eleison. Sir Julius Benedict.
4. Anthem (Solo and Chorus), "I will love, O Lord." B. Darnault, Organist of St. Roch, Paris.
5. Full Anthem, "Plead thou my cause." Rev. Sir E. A. G. Osney, Bart.
6. Offertory Sentences, No. 1, "Let your light so shine." Professor R. P. Stewart, Mus. Doc.
7. A New Litany (Four-Part Harmony in G). William Spark, Mus. Doc.

Each Part will contain about thirty-two pages, engraved in the best possible way, printed on good paper, with vocal score, with separate accompaniment. Arrangements will also be made for supplying Subscribers with additional copies for Choirs, Classes, &c., at a low price.

A large number of Subscribers' names have been already received; but, fully to carry out the plan of the Editor, many more are needed, and are respectfully requested.

Subscription: Yearly (payable from the date of publication), 8s.; Non-subscribers, 3s. each Part, net.

Subscribers' names (which should be sent as early as possible) received by Messrs. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

CHILPERIC. By HERVE.
Words and Music complete. Two Shillings and Sixpence. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

Post-free, 7 stamps,
METZLER and CO'S MUSICAL BIJOU.
No. 27, containing Nine new and popular Christy Minstrel Melodies, Words and Music complete. Price 6d.; post-free, 7 stamps.

1. Upl-dee. 5. Mother kissed me in my dream.
2. The Dutchman's Wee Dog. 6. Say a kind word when you can.
3. Ring the Bell, Watchman. 7. Mother would comfort me.
4. Driven from Home. 8. Shooley, don't bother me!
5. Write me a Letter from Home.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

FAREWELL! THE BREEZE BLOWS
FAIR. Song. Composed expressly for Madame Adelina Patti. By Prince JOSEPH PONIATOWSKI. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

ANITA. Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS.
Sung by Sims Reeves and Vernon Dighy in F and A flat. Post-free 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

HOME. Vocal Duet. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Watts, at Mr. Richards's Concert at St. James's Hall. Post-free 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

Just published,
BE TRUE. Song. HENRIETTE. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

THE GATES AJAR. Sacred Song. Words by H. B. Farnie; Music by STEPHEN FOSTER. Handsomely illustrated. Post-free, 18 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MESSAGE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD. Sung by Madame Patey, at Mr. Henry Leslie's Concert, with the greatest success. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

TREBELL'S MARSEILLAISE. A brilliant Arrangement for Piano of this splendid Air. Just published, 4s.; post-free, 21 stamps. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NOTICE.—ALL MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.
The best Editions, sent post-free, bound works excepted. Stamps or post-office order in advance. Lists free on application.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

TENTH EDITION.—THE SCOUT. By F. CAMPANA. The greatest baritone Song of the day. Written expressly for, and dedicated to, Mr. Santley. "No more effective composition ever before published."—Sun. 21 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.

ADELINA PATTI'S NEW SONG,
EVENING BRINGETH MY HEART BACK TO THEE. By F. CAMPANA. "An exquisite melody, and words full of pathos." 21 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

GARDON'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
BALLAD, SPEAK TO ME, by F. CAMPANA, is a great success. "A gem not to be equalled."—21 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.

TREBELL'S NEW SONG, BESSIE'S
MISTAKE, by F. CAMPANA, is welcomed in every drawing-room, and is everywhere a great favourite. 24 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.

OURS VALE, by J. J. MEREDITH
BALL, introducing the beautiful melody of "Love's Secret," now being played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, splendidly illustrated, 24 stamps. LOVE'S SECRET. Song. 18 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEWEST CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS.
Sung at St. James's Hall by Messrs. Rawlinson, Leslie, Neile, &c.

"Twas like a spirit's sigh,
She sleeps beneath the daisies,
Just touch the harp gently,
Waiting at the well,
Little church around the corner,
Little Sunshine.
"These ballads are the gems of the repertoire."—Review. 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

AN OLD MAN'S ADVICE is Harry Clinton's last and best song. The words are humorous, full of good sense, and quite worthy of the melody. 18 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.—Lists sent free.

NEW DRAWING-ROOM PIECE. By GANZ. "Je me Souviens," companion to the same Composer's "Souviens-toi" (melodie chantante). 24 stamps. His "Souviens-toi" and "La Ballerina" (mazurka elegante), 21 stamps each. HOPWOOD and CREW. Lists sent free.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE.—CHAPPELL
and CO. have the Largest Assortment in London of PIANO FORTES, of all kinds, by Broadwood, Erard, Collard, and other good makers, on HIRE for any term during the season. Show-Rooms—49, 50, 51, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES
AND HARMONIUMS.
PIANOFORTE WORKS, CHALK FARM-ROAD.
SHOW-ROOMS, 49, 50, 51, and 52, BOND-STREET, LONDON.

CHAPPELL and CO'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRING PIANOFORTES.—ChapPELL and Co. LET the following Pianofortes of their own Manufacture on Hire, and the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the expiration of the third year, provided each quarterly instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance, on the following terms:—

At Eight Guinea per annum.
A PIANINO, in plain Mahogany or Canadian Walnut Case, £ s. d.
6 Octaves, with Check Action. Cash price, 20gs. 2 2 0
At Ten Guinea per annum.
An Elegant PIANINO, in best Walnut or Rosewood, with ornamental Front, 6 Octaves, Check Action, Trichord Treble. Cash price, 27gs. No. 8 in Catalogue 2 12 6
At Twelve Guinea per annum.
A Handsome COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in Rosewood Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 32gs. No. 2 in Catalogue 3 3 0
At Thirteen Guinea per annum.
A Handsome COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 35gs. No. 2 in Catalogue 3 8 0
At Fifteen Guinea per annum.
The ENGLISH MODEL PIANOFORTE, in very handsome Rosewood, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 38gs. No. 4 in Catalogue 3 18 6
At Sixteen Guinea per annum.
The ENGLISH MODEL PIANOFORTE, in elegant Walnut. Cash price, 43gs. 4 4 0
At Eighteen Guinea per annum.
The FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, in Rosewood Case, 7 Octaves, Oblique Trichord, and Check Action. Cash price, 50gs. No. 6 in Catalogue 4 14 6
At the above Pianofortes are warranted, and exchangeable during the first quarter.
N.B.—The Three-Years' System of Hire and Purchase is also applied to all other instruments upon terms to be agreed upon.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA
PIANOFORTES, with check action, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany; also in solid Oak or White Ash, 22gs.; and in elegant Rosewood or Walnut case, 27gs. This is the only small Pianoforte that gained a Prize medal at the International Exhibition in Dublin, 1865. "To ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, for the 20-Guinea Pianoforte. Quality not sacrificed to cheapness; and for excellence in Cottage Pianofortes."—Vide Report of the Jurors. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM
MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60gs.; other varieties at 25gs. and 35gs. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.
THE DIGITORIUM (a small Dumb Piano).—This remarkable invention materially assists any person to Play and become Perfect on the Pianoforte, Organ, or Harmonium, by strengthening and rendering the fingers independent, in an incredibly short time; and can now be had (price 15s.; or, with ivory keys, 18s.) of the Sole Manufacturers, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOS.—Easy Terms.—Choice and large
Stock, extensive Ware-Rooms. MOORE and MOORE, 104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. Vide Morning papers. Drawings and Priced Lists free. Carriage free.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE
FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. List of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

REMARKABLE VIOLIN.—Messrs. ELLIS BROTHERS, 21, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, have much pleasure in announcing for SALE a Guaranteed genuine JOSEPH GUARNEUS, with extraordinarily fine and rare qualities, being of the great Master's best period. It is lately from Paris. Well worthy the attention of Connoisseurs, as an instrument not likely to be again in the market. Price Five Hundred Guinea.

WATCHES.—GOLDSMITH'S
ALLIANCE, Limited, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability. Every Watch is warranted.
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds. £4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped. 6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes 8 8 0
Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case 12 12 0
Ditto, with very rich case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance 18 18 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
List of Prices, with Remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s., £1 10s.,
£1 15s. Lever Clocks, 10s. 6d. Alberts, 10s. 6d. Fifty illustrations of these marvellous machine-made Watches, Clocks, and Chains, 4 stamps.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 161, Strand.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's LL" on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Depot, 6A, Great Tichfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY,
pronounced by Connoisseurs
THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY,
and Unrivalled for Today. Of all Retailers. Wholesale of the Sole proprietors, GREENLEIGH BROTHERS, 1, Grosvenor-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C. (Distillers, Argyllshire), and their Agents Marshall and Elvy, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

WM. YOUNGER and CO'S
INDIA PALE and EDINBURGH ALES,
of the finest quality, and in the highest state of perfection, may be obtained in Cask and Bottle from Bottlers and the principal Retailers in the Kingdom. Observe Signature and Trade Mark on each Label, as other brands are frequently substituted. Breweries—Edinburgh (Established 1749); London Offices—Belvedere-rd., S.E.

SALT and CO'S EAST INDIA PALE and
BURTON ALES in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest condition. Wines and Spirits of carefully selected quality, at the lowest cash prices. MOODY and CO., 40, Lime-street, London, E.C.

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF
TEA, at about 2½d. a pint. Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig the Inventor's signature on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRIN'S.
THE "WORCESTERSHIRE."
Pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only good Sauce."
Improves the appetite and aids digestion.
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.
Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.
Beware of Imitations,
and see the names of Lea and Perrin on all bottles and labels.
Agents—Crosse and Blackwell, London; and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

2538 AGENTS SELL HORNIMAN'S TEA.
Prices, 2s. 4d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. per lb. For 30 years this Tea has been celebrated for strength and purity. Genuine packets are signed, "W. H. and F. J. Horniman and Co."

CARACAS COCOA.
Consumers of Cocoa will appreciate the delicious flour fresh aroma, and invigorating properties of this choice preparation. J. S. FRY and SOSS, Bristol and London.

CARACAS COCOA.
"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

CARACAS COCOA.
"As an agreeable invigorator, refresher, and nourisher, it could not be too highly recommended to the community."—Civil Service Gazette.

MARAVILLA COCOA. The Perfection of PREPARED COCOA. Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA. Delicious and Invigorating. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.
The "Globe" says:—
"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and superseded every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage. Sold in tin-lined packets only, by all Grocers."

D. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
unequalled for
PURITY, PALATABLENESS, AND EFFICACY;
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. JONATHAN PEREIRA, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics."

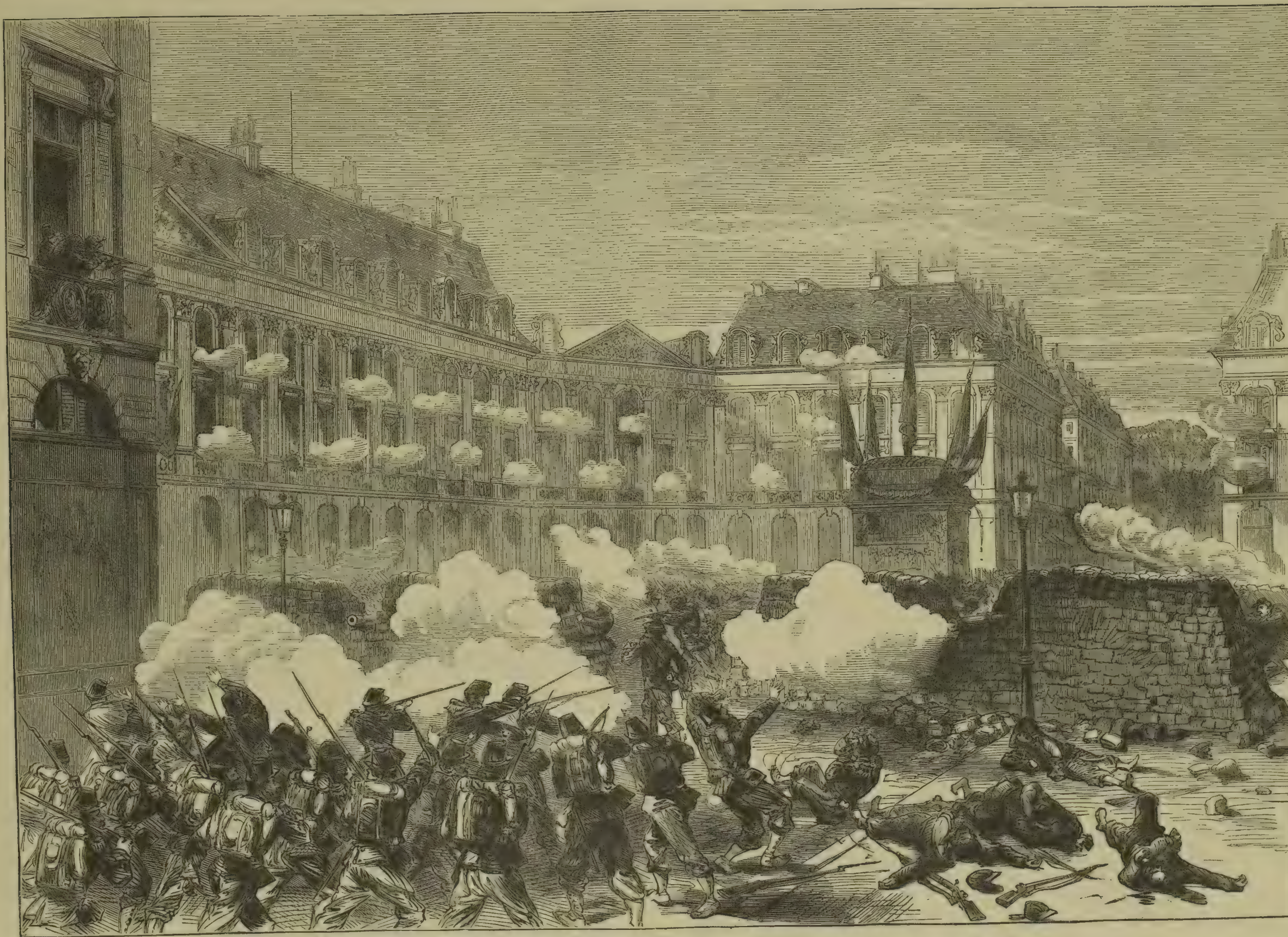
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of Cod-Liver Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor-Land Board of Great Britain.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH."

DR. LETHBRIDGE,
Medical Officer of Health to the City of London.
"In all cases I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of choleic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.,
Coroner for Central Middlesex.
"I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under Dr. DE JONGH'S guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."



THE FIGHTING IN PARIS: ATTACK ON THE COMMUNIST STAFF IN THE PLACE VENDOME.

THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

The hideous scenes of wholesale slaughter and incendiary havoc which took place last week in Paris, upon the final defeat of the Red Republican Commune by the Provisional Government of the French National Assembly, will be found represented in our Illustrations, from sketches by Mr. W. Simpson, the Special Artist of this Journal, and by several French artists. An account of those deplorable events was commenced in the letter of our Paris correspondent, published in the last Number, and is continued in his letter of this week; but it will be convenient here to review the late conflict, and then to notice a few of the particular incidents shown in our Engravings.

To speak first, however, of the fighting inside Paris, we should observe that the troops of the regular army serving the French Provisional Government at Versailles passed within the circuit of the Paris ramparts on Sunday week, between four and five in the afternoon. The ramparts had been abandoned by the Communist National Guards of Paris, so that General Douay, with the 1st Corps d'Armée, consisting of the 10th Battalion of Chasseurs, the 5th and 6th provisional regiments, and the 26th, 55th, 58th, and 94th of the Line, with two squadrons of the 2nd Lancers and the 4th Hussars, had penetrated the enceinte by the Porte de Saint Cloud. There was no assault; there was no one left to defend the ramparts; it was simply a walk over. Close on the heels of Douay came General Ladmirault, who advanced by the Avenue de la Grande Armée in the Champs Elysées, leading straight from the Porte Maillot; while General Cussy, with the 2nd Corps, comprising three divisions of infantry and ten batteries of artillery, entered by the Porte de Sèvres, and proceeded to the occupation of the left bank of the Seine. The Versailles army, having thus entered Paris at three several points, during the night from Sunday to Monday, occupied, on the right bank, Auteuil, Passy, and the Trocadéro; on the left bank, part of Vaugirard, the Champ de Mars, the Ecole Militaire, and the Ministry of War. In the course of Monday the centre, under General Douay, advanced through the Champs Elysées, occupied the Palais de l'Industrie, the Elysée, the Cirque de l'Impératrice, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Rue de la Pépinière, where it connected itself with the left wing, under General Ladmirault, which had occupied the Boulevard Haussmann, the Boulevard Malesherbes, and the Church of St. Augustin, driving before it the disbanded National Guards, who were scattered between Passy and the Porte d'Asnières. But so very slow was this advance that the fugitives had time to improvise barricades, which checked the progress of the regular troops and prevented their getting on to the Place de la Concorde by way of the Boulevard Malesherbes till Wednesday morning. Another portion, however, of the left wing, without meeting with any resistance, occupied Neuilly, Levallois, Clichy, and Batignolles. The western parts of Paris had been during the last two months occupied by the insurrection, but were not its headquarters. Those headquarters were in the Place Vendôme and at the Hôtel de Ville; but its real strength was more particularly at Belleville, Menilmontant, Charonne, La Villette, La Chapelle, Clignancourt, Les Batignolles, and Montmartre. The long chain of hills which stretches along the right bank of the Seine, from its entrance to its exit, forming a half circle round Paris, with the populous district within the north and east sides of the enceinte, of which the forts were still occupied by the Germans, was the seat of the insurrection. It was necessary to conquer this district. The army recommenced its movements for that purpose early on Tuesday morning. The delay, as we have said, had enabled the insurgents to raise barricades all over the town, and complete their diabolical preparations for burning the finest public buildings in Paris. Montmartre was attacked and stormed by two divisions, which nearly surrounded the hill, took all the guns in the battery on the top, and captured a large number of prisoners; but a portion of the insurgents there contrived to run away. The private houses about the Place de Clichy and the outer Boulevard suffered considerably from the fire of both parties. An attempt was then made to occupy the goods terminus of the Northern Railway; it was successful, but the passengers' terminus and the neighbouring streets, the Rue Lafayette and Boulevard Sebastopol, remained in the insurgents' hands till late on Tuesday night. At that time also the Boulevard Malesherbes, the Grand Opéra, the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, and the streets between the Northern Railway and the Opéra, were occupied after a desultory conflict. The troops were tired, and did not fight any more that night; and the insurgents, being undisturbed and feeling their case a hopeless one, fired the Tuileries, the Treasury, and the Rue Royale. The right wing on the left bank of the Seine had meanwhile carried the Faubourg St. Germain as far as the Rue du Bac, and, like the troops on the right bank of the river, spent the night inactively. On Wednesday, at dawn, the Rue Royale, the Rue de Rivoli, the Place Vendôme, the Rue St. Honoré, the Boulevards up to Porte St. Denis, and the Faubourg St. Denis, were all carried by the regular troops; while, on the left bank, the Reds were driven back to the Pantheon, the Barrière d'Enfer, and Montrouge. On Thursday the Porte St. Martin was carried, and the insurgents were driven beyond a line extending from Belleville to the river; while on the left bank there was fighting about the Jardin des Plantes and the village of Montrouge. The Reds still held the forts of Ivry and Bicêtre, with Menilmontant, Charonne, and the Faubourg St. Antoine, but seemed to have exhausted their ammunition. On Friday General Vinoy, following the course of the river, marched towards the Place de la Bastille, which bristled with formidable intrenchments. He carried this position with General Vergé's division, and subsequently, with the aid of the divisions under Generals Bruat and Faron, obtained possession of the Faubourg Saint Antoine. The troops of General Ladmirault and those of General Vinoy then surrounded Belleville and joined their forces. When thus completely encircled by the military, the insurgents surrendered by thousands; and the troops seized enormous quantities of arms, powder, shells, cartridges, and incendiary materials. The Mairie of the Eleventh Arrondissement was the headquarters of the Communists of Belleville; and there was much fighting about this and other points before the rebels were hemmed in on all sides. It is remarkable, however, that though there were very many barricades in the neighbourhood, the greater number of them were not defended. The last struggle was in the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, on Saturday and Sunday. It was captured by General Vinoy, while General Ladmirault carried the position of the Buttes Chaumont, and made himself master of Menilmontant. A few of the Communists surrendered in the Castle of Vincennes, on Monday. This was the end of the resistance.

The task performed by our Special Artist in traversing Paris, day after day last week, to make sketches of the scenes beheld during this protracted conflict, was one of difficulty and danger. The following anecdote of him is related by Dr. Austin, the *Times* correspondent:—"I need say nothing about what I saw until I found myself in the Rue Vieille du Temple, between the regulars and the Reds. We had already been

among the former, and were anxious to see something of the latter, but I confess I should hardly have ventured near them if my companion, Mr. Simpson, an old campaigner, who sketches as coolly under fire as in his own room, had not fairly dragged me on. I had lost him for a moment in a desperate rush I had made out of the clutches of a colonel who was ordering all passers-by to be pressed into the service as amateur firemen, as a new fire had just commenced. When I returned to look after my friend, I was not a little alarmed to see him far away at the end of the Rue Vieille du Temple, in the enemy's lines, on the other side of the barricade. The red flag was still floating over it, at the end of a bayonet, but its defenders had retreated—fortunately for the invader, or it might have gone hard with him. We were safe enough from bullets, but we soon found that we were in the reddest of Red quarters, and I caught such unpleasant whispers as 'Ce sont des Versaillais.' Fortunately, the Regulars, though out of sight, were very near. I could hear their incessant fusillade as they advanced up the streets at right angles to the one in which I stood. They were carrying, slowly but surely, in their usual fashion, the endless barricades, sometimes within a hundred yards of each other, which checked their advance north-westwards towards the Boulevard du Temple, and at the end of our street the Reds were passing in scattered bands of two and three, falling back on a further line of defence. If the battle had been going the other way I have no doubt we should have been mauled, perhaps shot; but the friends of a victorious force close at hand are men to be respected."

The Engraving on our front page, from one of Mr. Simpson's sketches, represents some of the soldiers fighting from the attic windows and roofs of the houses in the Faubourg Poissonnière. On Wednesday he observed that the struggle was going on nearly all day between the Rue Montmartre and the Boulevard Sébastopol. Our Artist therefore made his way through the narrow streets to where the soldiers were firing. He found the attack had just begun, but he managed to see the soldiers enter the houses, and use the windows as loopholes or embrasures, from which they got a good position to fire down. More men coming up, all mounted the stairs; every window was garrisoned; at last they appeared on the roof, and taking advantage of every corner for shelter, kept up a heavy fusillade. The women in the houses at first were terrified at finding their homes invaded in this sudden way, but they soon got used to it; and one might see, at some of the windows, a pretty face behind the soldiers trying to get a peep down the street, and to see how the fight was going on. Such a party of soldiers, with their chassecapots in their hands, who could clamber along the roofs like birds, might be truly called a "flying column." As this fighting from windows and roofs occurred often in the fighting through Paris, our Artist's sketch illustrates a characteristic phase of the terrible struggle.

Another sketch, by the same hand, represents a scene which our Artist witnessed at the corner of the Rue Montmartre and Rue d'Aboukir, where a Communist prisoner taken by the regular troops had been compelled to stand upright directly in the line of fire from the combatants of his own party, holding a barricade at the end of the Rue d'Aboukir. The Communist barricade, with a red flag, is seen to the left hand; the soldiers fire at it, kneeling behind several barrels, or sheltering themselves by the corners of the houses. The prisoner stood with his back to the battery, and was very pale, but calm and steady, under such circumstances. The soldiers shown on the right hand are those appointed to shoot him, and they seemed only waiting the word of command to do so. Women were calling out for mercy, "Capitaine, grâce! grâce!" when, luckily for the man, his friends in the battery suddenly left their position, and he was allowed to escape for the time. But our Artist next day went to sketch the place, and the people there to whom he spoke said that this man had been shot in the Place des Victoires shortly after he had been led away.

The losses of the troops, considering the desperate fighting, were not great. The military operations, except as to the delay which took place before making an advance after obtaining possession of the gates, were admirably conducted; and every precaution was taken to spare the lives of the soldiers. The system pursued in taking the barricades was to turn them, in all cases where such a movement was possible; and when this was not possible, to carry first the end house in the street, then break a way from one house into another, until the fire from the windows was sufficient in some degree to keep that of the defenders in check; and thus, under cover of the musketry-fire from the windows, to advance the guns and open upon the barricade with shells. This always had the desired effect. The insurgents stood well against the heaviest musketry fire, but shells, though less deadly, were too much for them. We may here refer to our Illustrations, from sketches by French artists, of the defence of the barricade at the Palace of the Elysée, on Monday, and the capture of the Communist military headquarters in the Place Vendôme on Tuesday. The insurgent Parisians were determined to verify their favourite boast that they understand street fighting from house to house and barricade to barricade. The rapidity with which the barricades sprang up was amazing. One passed down a street one hour without difficulty, but, coming back the next, found a barricade three or four feet high already rising across it, and every civilian who came near was expected to lend a hand in making it. It was difficult to get about without being seized and impressed into barricade-building. There was one barricade, of a kind never before seen, extemporised in a few minutes out of bedding and furniture thrown down from the windows of the barracks at the Louvre. The mattresses, pillows, and bolsters, propped up behind by chairs and tables, did not look as if it would take much to knock them down; but while they lasted they might probably be a better protection than the stone barricades, the scattering splinters of which are almost as dangerous as the fragments of shells. Every non-combatant who passed was pressed into service for the bolster barricade, even women and children working at it.

The destruction by fire of the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais Royal, and several other public edifices, on Wednesday, is an act which has made the Red Republican faction of Paris for ever infamous. The Palais de Justice was partly burnt, and preparations were also made for burning the Palace of the Luxembourg, which failed. There is no doubt whatever that these things were deliberately done by order of the Communist leaders; besides which many other fires were kindled in different parts of Paris by reckless men and women intent on revenge or plunder. The upper part of the Rue Royale, from the Place de la Madeleine to the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, was burnt on both sides. The fire here is shown in one of our Illustrations, looking down the street towards the Place de la Concorde. The firemen appear as they were employed, after the place was taken by the regular troops, in labouring with their pumps or spouts to extinguish the flames in the houses at the corners of the Rue St. Honoré and the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, which meet the Rue Royale at right angles. Another illustration shows the fall of the front wall of the Ministry of Finance, in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the side

wall and railing of the Tuileries gardens. This building fell at eleven o'clock on Thursday, after burning many hours.

The explosion of the cartridge manufactory belonging to the Communist army, in the Avenue Rapp, Champs Elysées, was mentioned a week or two since. It killed nearly 200 workpeople and others, wounded or maimed a larger number, and destroyed or damaged many of the houses in the neighbourhood. Bullets from the exploding cartridges, and fragments of shells, wounded many persons at a distance. The explosion was followed by a conflagration, which raged for some time. This is the subject of one of our Illustrations.

The bringing of the Communist prisoners to Versailles is a spectacle which daily excites much interest among the temporary residents in that town, who are extremely indignant with their enemies of Paris. "These prisoners," says a correspondent, "appear in all sorts of costumes—some in workmen's dress, like honest artisans, but with hands and faces black with powder, covered with dust, with weary countenances, eyes reddened with watching and strong drink; some have a calm and even arrogant air, while others, on the contrary, are depressed, walk with bowed head, and shedding tears, which trace muddy streaks down their blackened cheeks. Among these men, who are fastened together in couples by manacles of iron, we see many old and many very young—even children; the ancient heroes of the days of 1818 and young recruits for the prisons and hulks; some real soldiers, who have been seduced from their allegiance or compelled to preserve their lives by serving the Commune; sham soldiers sporting the red trousers which are peculiar to the Line regiments; Zouaves of the Commune, with wide grey breeches and dark blue vests; fresh watersailors got up as real 'sailors'; 'Vengeurs de Paris,' fellows with hangdog look, dressed in black, with Tyrolean hat and red cock's feather, true game for the gallows; and, occasionally, among these soldiers of sedition we meet with victims of violence, who have been carried off by main force from the cellars in their houses where they had concealed themselves." There are some prisoners badly wounded. "One was a man with decided features, aquiline nose, bold and defiant eyes, a broad face with a black beard—the type of a handsome ruffian. He was one of the chiefs of the insurrection. Dressed in a black velvet jacket, with bushy hair and square shoulders, he smiled at insults and defied the infuriated crowd. A fair young girl, with the gentlest face, struck at him with her parasol. Suddenly he drew himself up, and replying to the abuse which was heaped upon him, 'You are brave,' he said, 'because I am a prisoner. Not one of you would dare to look me in the face if I were free.' I thought for an instant that the prisoner would have been dragged out of the vehicle. The crowd had broken through the line of the escort, and were climbing up on the still-moving waggon. Blows with the flat of the sword were necessary to make them leave it. This is only one incident; but it shows to what a pitch the last act of the drama played by the insurgents has exasperated people's minds."

The number of prisoners taken is immense. At the camp at Satory there are upwards of 8000 confined in an inclosure, called the square of the arsenal. It is surrounded by walls, and a strong body of troops and gendarmes is on guard. At each corner of the square loaded mitrailleuses are kept constantly pointed towards them. In spite of this there was a rising some nights ago, but only about a hundred succeeded in making their escape. About as many more were shot down.

WHIT MONDAY AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

The summer holidays of Whitsuntide have been favoured this year with the brightest and fairest weather. In the London parks, the Zoological Society's Gardens, the grounds of the Crystal Palace; the Royal domains of Greenwich, Hampton Court, and Bushey Park; as well as Cremorne, Rosherville, and other suburban or rural places of open-air entertainment, thousands of people have enjoyed a few leisure hours. But many others have chosen rather to visit the International Exhibition, the British Museum, or the Museum of the Science and Art Department (a branch of the Committee of the Queen's Privy Council for Education) established at South Kensington. It is of the last-mentioned institution that we have now to speak—an institution which ought, indeed, to be familiar enough by this time to all her Majesty's subjects, inasmuch as ten millions and a half of visits to it have been reckoned altogether since it was first set up. Our Illustration shows the assemblage of admiring visitors last Monday in the North Court, the centre of the older part of the Museum buildings, which contains the casts of Italian sculpture and architectural models. It may be entered from the South Court, where is the Loan Collection of Works of Decorative Art. Or it may be approached from the cloisters and galleries on the west side in the new buildings, which are chiefly occupied by the library, the refreshment-rooms, the exhibition of school desks, globes, maps, books, and teaching apparatus; the food materials' collections, the collections of ivory carvings and of antique ornamental furniture, on the ground floor; and by the staircases to the upper galleries, containing the porcelain and pottery and the pictures by British artists. All these apartments are situated to the left hand, in the view which our Illustration presents, looking towards the fernery, the spectator being supposed to have come through the South Court, and to stand now turning his back upon it. The principal objects by which he is here surrounded are, to the left hand, the huge plaster-cast of a section of Trajan's Column at Rome, with its bas-relief delineations of the Roman wars in Hungary; the fountain of Munich, with a statuary group of Perseus cutting off the head of the Gorgon Medusa; the Florence statue of David, as a naked youth, by Michael Angelo; the Grecian biga, or two-horse chariot, copied from that in the Vatican; and the great marble pulpit of the Pisa Cathedral, or Baptistery, with its numerous supporting figures. To the left hand is another stately and capacious church pulpit, likewise at Pisa; with the very interesting sepulchral monument of Sir Francis Vere, in Westminster Abbey, which consists of four kneeling knights, in Elizabethan costume, holding up a board with the armour of the deceased. On the same side, too, are found the great clock, the model of the Prince Consort's Memorial in Hyde Park; the Florentine marble fountain, with a nude statue of Bacchus; and other objects of artistic, industrial, or antiquarian interest. There is more space in this North Court to stand about and talk, though scarcely to promenade, than in the other parts of the Museum; but its contents are not so generally attractive as those of the South Court and the upper galleries. The jewellery, the precious metal works, the carvings of wood and ivory, the Venetian glass, the ancient musical instruments, the domestic furniture and utensils; the weapons, tools, and toys of curious device; the Oriental cloths, gorgeous with gold and colours; the porcelain, the enamel, the mosaic, the ornamental painting and gilding, are certainly more popular than anything of classic or mediæval high art. They are, perhaps, even better appreciated by ordinary visitors than the best works of modern British painters in the Vernon and Sheeshanks Collections.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Landscape art in the present exhibition seems to us hardly to present the distinctive character and relative importance in our school which we have been accustomed to assign to it. It has certainly had, with some exceptions, sufficient favour at the hands of the hangers; but the material they had to deal with appears to be inferior. There are many paintings which afford a matter-of-fact transcript of a given scene in a more or less workman-like manner; but there are very few which owe much to imagination and feeling or are distinguished by original artistic qualities of execution. Mr. Millais's "Chill October," already noticed, is a singularly vivid piece of realism; but the elements and range of the representation are few and limited, and "composition" is so much ignored that the work, fine as it is in some qualities, can scarcely be considered a "picture" in the highest artistic sense of the word. Mr. Vicat Cole's "Autumn Gold" (52)—Surrey corn-fields, wooded slopes, and far-reaching distance—on the other hand, is a picture, but its effectiveness is of the scenic panoramic sort; the artificiality of the composition and effects are too apparent: the gold of the corn is literally as well as figuratively metal; the hazy confusion of the distance is an invention of the studio. Another landscape of too technically conventional a character, and with an artificial piece of distance, is "April Skies" (496).

Among works which appeal to the mind as well as the eye are two landscapes by Mr. Peter Graham. One of these, entitled "A Bridle Path" (442), shows a solitary horseman picking his way along a narrow, shadowy vista through a forest of ancient firs, the gloomy foliage of which acquires additional melancholy from the lowering, darkling sky—a very impressive picture, though rather slight in execution. The subject of the other and more remarkable picture is "A Rainy Day" (348) in a Scotch village. Here in an eminent degree we have the unity of impression which distinguishes a true work of art. Everything speaks of dreary, sodden discomfort under the pitiless, hopeless, downpour from the leaden sky; yet you see that the villagers are familiar with this slight exaggeration of their "Scotch mist," if they do not actually enjoy it like the ducks and the water-dogs. Every incident appears quite naturally, yet serves to support the general impression. As, for instance, the boy bringing the reluctant saddle-horses to the door of the inn where their masters linger till the last moment; one of the horses rearing at the barking of the dog that chases the chickens from the shelter of the porch; the farrier standing idly at the entrance to his smithy opposite; the cows coming up through the slushy road, their heads drooping dejectedly; and so on throughout. If Mr. Graham lost some ground last year, he more than regains it now. Another picture with unity of effect, though no more than a painted joke, is that (404), by Mr. McWhirter, of a solitary donkey on a lonely seashore patiently enduring the buffeting of wind and rain.

For refined artistic treatment there is nothing superior to M. Heilbut's "On the Banks of the Seine" (1042)—fashionable Parisians and Parisiennes boating or otherwise amusing themselves. We should have included this picture in our last article, for the interest centres chiefly in the figures. We must not, however, omit to notice it, more especially as it might escape observation on the walls from its modest scale and colouring. The landscape portion has something of the vagueness of Corot; but this indefiniteness serves as an excellent foil to the exquisite grace and finish of the workmanship in the figures. Another artist of great refinement, both of feeling and execution, and the neglect of whom while living amongst us was a disgrace to our dealer-led picture-purchasers, was the late M. Mignot, who is here represented by a large and beautiful picture of Mount Chimborazo (368), as seen rising far-off in dim majesty over countless intervening planes of distance, and under the meridian splendour of tropical sunlight. Mr. Bierstadt, the German-American painter of mountain scenery, is also represented in two works (433 and 440), which, though small and not happy in colour, may be recommended for study to our painters as exemplifying the value of atmospheric gradation, for the attainment of keeping and unity. With these may be mentioned a small picture, but remarkably broad in treatment, of a bit of flat American seashore under a dull-grey sky (505), by W. T. Richards—a name new to us.

A high place among the more refined landscapists must also be assigned to Mr. H. W. B. Davis, who this year deals with a phase of effect not often painted—i.e., that of approaching night, with the moon struggling through silvery and yellowish clouds, or shining in a clear sky, but reddened by the density of the atmosphere towards the horizon. The views are of "The Prætorium at Neufchatel, in the Pas de Calais" (562), and of downs in the same district (1052). "Goring Lock, on the Thames—Mid-day" (506), by Mr. A. W. Hunt, is very noteworthy for its lovely and tender sunniness and the sentiment of calm and peace which pervades the familiar subject; whilst the painting has all the pure aerial quality of water colours. There is nice feeling for the beauty of sunlight also in "A Dell Mid Lawny Hills" (429), by Mr. Mawley. Mr. Herring's "Tormore" (568), with its three gigantic monoliths, has an appropriate and well-rendered effect of earliest dawn, while all is yet still and the ghostly night mists have scarce commenced to vanish. Very powerful and impressive is Mr. Anthony's picture of a huge, aged half-decayed oak, backed by thunder-clouds, leaving only a narrow strip of yellow sky along the horizon. Mr. W. L. Wyllie's picture (378) of the hull of the old Bellerophon, at her moorings in Portsmouth Harbour, looming darkly against a moonlight sky, has a poetical impressiveness which we have not noticed in previous works by this artist. Mr. Teniswood's "Stonehenge—Moonlight" (338) and "Twilight—in the Isle of Skye" (514) must also be included among the landscapes of more poetical intention.

The extreme of literal exactitude—a principle opposed to that of some preceding works—the conception of the function of an artist as that simply of the camera lucida will be found exemplified in the view of "Etha, from the Heights of Taormina" (545), by Mr. Brett. This is quite as microscopically elaborate as the artist's "Val d'Aosta" of about ten years back. He has forgotten nothing, and he has learnt nothing. The sensations derivable from the present picture are the same. As the eye wanders over the innumerable details (the whole subject cannot be grasped), wonder and curiosity, combined with an almost painful consciousness of toil, are excited: the accuracy of the painter's copy must be acknowledged, yet no real æsthetic pleasure is conveyed; you know nothing of the painter's feelings when contemplating that glorious scene, you cannot, therefore, sympathise with him. In short, this is hard prose description descending to catalogue minutiae. In another example, Mr. Brett gives a wide sweep of the British Channel from the Dorsetshire cliffs (522), the sea being represented of an azure hue we have never seen in these latitudes, and its surface broken into ten thousand wavelets under an almost vertical sun. Here, again, we have a monument of patience, but still less a picture. We regret to see that Mr. Raven has suddenly forsaken his own style, and follows close on the track of Mr. Brett, in the "Fresh-Fallen Snow on the Matterhorn" (543). Mr. J. E. Newton is equally literal, though in a more independent manner, in the view "Near Setton, Lancashire" (1135).

Between ultra-literal works of this class and poetical interpretations of nature, or the large indicative and conventional style of the Linnels, there are numerous landscapes, more or less realistic in aim, and many of them of very considerable merit, but upon which, having either something in common, or presenting well-known characteristics, we need not dwell. Of such we may mention "The Breakwater at Gorleston, Great Yarmouth" (1039), a large, vigorous, and animated picture by W. J. Calcott; "A Rough Road over the Moors" (57), by J. W. Whittaker; "Scene from Fluelen, Lake of Lucerne" (69), by J. Syer; "In the Birch Wood" (330), by the Swedish Professor, E. Bergh; "The Swan's Haunt" (336), by J. Finnie; "Moonlight on the Mountains" (388), by A. Gilbert; "Drake's Island, Plymouth Sound" (326), by H. Dawson; a picture of a tempestuous sea with a wreck forced upon rocks (399), by E. Duncan, which shows the artist equally at home in oil painting. The same remark applies to "The Thames near Eton" (298), by Birket Foster; as also to "Stonehenge" (410), by H. Johnson; "The Date Harvest, Egypt" (572), by F. Dillon—a novel and interesting subject, treated in the painter's realistic, not his poetical, vein, probably from a study made during his last journey to the East; Mr. W. Field's pleasant illustration of "Izaak Walton" (555); "Evening on the Thames" (1024), by C. J. Lewis, bright and vivacious, but carrying these attractive qualities to a point at which the breadth and repose requisite for the intended effect are too much frittered away; "On a Welsh River" (1114), by F. W. Hulme; and contributions by J. Sant, C. Rossiter, R. Harwood, J. Docharty, J. Cassie, J. Danby, J. Smart, T. J. Soper, E. Hayes, and J. C. Adams.

Separate mention is due to Mr. Oakes in recognition of the artistic ability displayed in his powerful picture of a Scotch waterfall—"The Linn of Muick near Ballater, Aberdeenshire" (105). Very vigorous also is his Scotch snow-piece, "A Winter Morning near Braemar" (1)—the distance, however, hardly keeps its place. Mr. Leader's "Stream through the Beech Wood" (591) is delicately pencilled and luminous, but too pale in colour. A better work—much better than usual—being comparatively free from his recent tendency to mechanical elaboration, is "An Autumn Evening" (1122). The powerful style of colouring which Mr. Hemy derived from study in the school of Leys is turned to good account in "The Shore at Limehouse" (435). The solid execution and very forcible yet exactly-discriminated colouring gives an air of striking reality to this study of a row of quaint, crazy old river-side houses, with their rickety bay fronts, verandahs, and balustrades more than half supported on piles.

Among painters of sea and seacoast subjects, Mr. Cooke takes his customary position with "A Bit of English Coast" (224) and "Dutch Boats in a Calm" (1078), both distinguished by scientific knowledge and practised accuracy of hand, yet presenting that almost petrified aspect which gives so strong a family likeness to all the artist's works. Two "skied" sea-pieces appear to deserve much better places. We allude to Mr. C. E. Johnson's "A Doubtful Evening: Scotch Herring-Boats Going Out" (352), which contains sea painting that for truthful action, balance, and colour of waves seems hardly surpassed in the exhibition; and the "Channel Fleet off the Lizard" (585), by Mr. C. P. Knight—an old sufferer at the hands of the hangers. The latter evinces close observation of nature, knowledge of shipping, and commensurate technical skill throughout. Another faithful student of nature is Mr. Naish, who has made a marked advance this year in his strong and manly presentation of a "North Devon Cove" (560). The contrast of light and shade on the rock in the fore-centre of the picture is rather violent; but the sea, swiftly flowing with the tide, and the distant mainland in sunlight are painted with rare and admirable truth. M. Mesdag's picture (450) of a fisher-fleet riding jauntily at anchor along the sea margin of the Scheveningen beach is also a capitally-treated coast subject, less realistic than the preceding, but with more artistic "quality" in execution. Mr. H. Moore's study of breakers rolling in shore (1144) is, for suggestive truth, attained, as it could only be attained in such a subject, by expressive freedom of handling, quite unequalled. Mr. J. Webb's large view of "Cologne" (586) shows precisely the ready, practised facility of manipulation, and command of the material resources for successful picture manufacture which would be looked for in an original work by the painter to whom has been ascribed the pseudo "Turner" and "Muller" of the last Academy exhibition of old masters, besides equally spurious "Constables" and "Stanfields" elsewhere. The justice of the ascriptions must be taken for granted, since they have not been denied by Mr. Webb himself.

The veteran John Linnel betrays no sign of failing power in "Shelter" (1119), a landscape with an approaching thunderstorm—a similar effect he has repeatedly painted. The two sons, William and James, paint more exactly than ever in the manner of their father; but, though an original individualised mode of expression is one of the essential characteristics of genuine art, the contributions of the younger Linnels have far too much ability, the style they represent has a too representative importance in our school, to justify the placing their works on the topmost row in the last rooms of the exhibition.

Among the animal-pieces, besides the works, familiar in subject and execution, by Messrs. Sidney Cooper and Ansell and others, already reviewed, there are vigorous pictures of "Autumn Ploughing" (180), by Mr. R. Beavis; an effective and spirited "Border Foray" (1155), by Mr. Garland; landscapes, with animals, by Mr. Luker; and a "Combat of Stags in the Forest of Glen Tamar" (10), by Mr. C. Jones.

The foundation-stone of a cottage hospital, to be erected at Shaftesbury as a memorial of the late Marquis of Westminster, was laid yesterday week by the Dowager Marchioness, on a site given by her for the purpose.

A people's garden, near Willesden Junction, was opened last Saturday. The idea has been promoted by a limited liability company, with the object of securing recreation grounds affording to the shareholders healthy and rational amusement of an elevating character.

By the new Act to grant duties on customs and income tax, just issued, the duty of 6d. per lb. on tea is continued to Aug. 1 next year, and the income tax is increased to 6d. per pound. The collectors under Schedules A and B are allowed 1½d. in the pound.

During the first eight weeks of the financial year the Treasury receipts were £9,712,312, an increase of £441,884 upon the returns in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure had amounted to £11,336,849. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,813,690; and in that of Ireland, £1,045,525.

Mr. Stansfeld, the President of the Poor-Law Board, laid the foundation-stone of a new Unitarian chapel at Halifax on Monday. He mentioned that his maternal grandfather was minister for twenty-seven years to the congregation which assembled in the old building, where his father had attended for sixty-two years.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Even if there had been no overt evidence of the fact, observation of the temper and proceedings of the House of Commons has shown that a large party of members on both sides is in revolt against the Government, and the Premier in particular. The process of cutting down Ministerial majorities on the Army Bill has gone on to such an extent that the latest division gave the Government but sixteen; and there have been no signs of relaxation in opposition and obstruction; on the contrary, there has been every mark of organisation as well as determination in this regard. Apart from the Liberal military revolts, such as Colonel Anson and Colonel White and Colonel Kingscote, it was significant to behold a member of the opinions of Mr. Charles Seely, jun., rise just behind Ministers, and pronounce mercilessly and *in toto* against their Army Bill, and this with a tone of bitterness as well as of suggestive argument. Then there has been Mr. Otway, around whom there have been floating a sense of mystery, and a desire to know the "secret," as yet untold, of his quitting the Government. When he appeared, after a long reticence, the tumultuousness which has characterised the debates on the Army Bill ceased, and, amidst deep attention, he signified his objection to a great part of the measure, and shouts of applause from the Opposition hurried through the half-mephitic air of the House. Anon, however, he was found to be accepting the principle of the abolition of purchase, and promising to vote with Ministers; and so he sat down amidst a profound chorus of groans, in strong contrast to the previous sympathetic cheering. With a development of immense powers of "stay," Colonel Anson has again and again renewed obstructive motions, and reproduced every general argument against the measure on every possible pretext; and Lord Elcho, who never leaves the House while discussion on the Army Bill is in hand, and cheers every other sentence that is uttered against it, even when the utterer is only Mr. Whalley—has had voice enough left to iterate and reiterate all that he has hitherto suggested and to carry on with success the process of exhaustion to which he and his coadjutors have dedicated their powers and all their strength, physical and intellectual; as may be expected, the physical predominating. Nay, even Lord Garlies has emerged from his hesitant, half-frightened mode of speaking, and, grown bold by impunity and absence of interruption, has contributed much to the preservation of obstruction; on one occasion contriving to draw through an hour and forty minutes to a House of less than a dozen members, and being wonderfully successful in producing the same idea in nearly the same words every five minutes.

All, or at any rate most, of this has occurred since a declaration of Mr. Gladstone, spoken, as it were, from between his clenched teeth, that he means to pass the Army Bill and the Ballot Bill this Session, even if Parliament is kept sitting for an indefinite period, which may mean up to the end of September, with an adjournment—not a prorogation—for a month and a re-meeting early in November. This threat, delivered palpably as a threat, has only deepened the feeling of resistance to the dictatorial tone which has been adopted by the First Minister—a feeling which is far from being confined to the Opposition proper, but permeates the ranks of his supporters. The sense of resistance which was abroad has taken form and substance, and a league has been created consisting of members of both sides, the object of which is to oppose in every way the Army Bill, and to contend against the arbitrary and rushing manner in which the Premier appropriates the time given by the rules of the House to private members by the adoption at an unusually early period of the Session of morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays, by which practically the opportunities of private members are restricted to some three hours after nine o'clock at night on those days of the week. It is believed that the "league" will show itself openly in force on the first occasion after the recess, when it is proposed to take morning sittings. The temper of the Prime Minister was exhibited in a notable manner, by a step which he took on the day before that of the adjournment for the holidays. The Westmeath Protection Bill, the discussions on which have been certainly flattened out with utmost persistence, stood for the day of adjournment; and, though there were some motions obstructive of getting into Committee, yet it was well believed that they would not be used as an attempt to throw that stage over the recess. Possibly, having heard a sinister whisper that some such effort would be made, apropos of nothing in particular, up jumped Mr. Gladstone, and, with a voice and manner indicative of half-suppressed rage, emphatically declared that he would not move the adjournment until the Westmeath Bill was passed through Committee; and to this petty resolve he adhered literally. No notice was overtly taken of this feminine-petulant ebullition; but there were evidently mutterings (a stronger word might have been almost used), not loud, but deep, and the result was, not only a prolongation to the last possible moment of the discussion on the Westmeath Bill, but efforts, obviously vain, to "count cut" twice during the debate, the object, probably, being to evince dissatisfaction and revolt at the course taken by the Prime Minister. It happened that Mr. Martin, the Repealer member for Meath, was the mover of the "counts," and perhaps this induced Mr. Gladstone, in the speech by which he played the game of obstruction and delay of the opponents of the bill, for quite an hour—a curious and eccentric way which he has—to make a direct and rather contemptuous attack on that gentleman. But he had mistaken his man; for Mr. Martin, hitherto—paradoxical as it may seem—so powerful, because he was so gentle, showed that he had blood in him, roused himself to animation, and, with fire in his eye and utter absence of dread of such a foe, retorted keenly, gave back railing for railing, and contempt for contempt, with compound interest. He was, in fact, for the moment, the embodiment of a feeling, become personal as well as political, in at least two thirds of the House.

Again, if not exactly the distrust of, but the inclination to deal sharply with, the Government which so largely prevails was exemplified when the House was asked to grant money on account for the Civil Service Estimates. Seldom has there been more critical remark on this proceeding, which is one common enough on both sides of the House; and there was palpable determination to resist the grant unless a pledge was given that no more votes of this kind were asked for. The very last moment before the adjournment was signalled by an addition to the hundred defeats of which Mr. Bruce has been the negative hero. It is possible that he may be as skilful a Parliamentary leader as William of Nassau was a military General; but, at any rate, they have in common one thing—and that is of being always defeated. Merely before a windy, burly opposition of Mr. Craufurd, the Home Secretary withdrew a Metropolis Water Bill, which he had, with emphasis, declared must be carried immediately; and thus afforded a last example of the weakness of the "strongest Government, with the largest majority," which ever existed—words which, if they become historical, are at present curiously satirical.



THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM ON WHIT MONDAY.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The new Act or Parliament about holidays is not yet before me, but its provisions are stated by competent authority to be that on four days in the year—namely, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and Dec. 26—no person shall be liable to do anything which he would not be liable to do on Good Friday or Christmas Day. So that merry new England has, in lieu of the scores of holidays enjoyed by merry old England, exactly six. The lower orders make a great many more, and other classes manage vacation rambles and the like. I do not know that we have much to grumble about. But the new Act is either incorrectly described to us, or it is disobeyed. The Custom House was open, the Police Courts sat, the Tichborne case proceeded. Men therefore were clearly compelled to do things which they would not have had to do on either of the two "standard" days. It could hardly have been the intention of the Legislature to confer only a partial emancipation. At all events, the law, whatever it is, should have been made patent to all the world concerned. But when was there any "completeness" about British action? Things come to be understood in time, no doubt; but it is nobody's business to save general trouble, and cause them to be understood at once.

A line in the report of some proceedings interesting chiefly to the subscribers to the London library will probably escape the notice of most persons, and therefore I mention that Lord Stanhope reports that Mr. Carlyle has his pen in his hand, and his eye on the narratives of the present reign of terror in Paris. Everyone will rejoice to hear this. I see that just this time four years I was noting in this column Mr. Carlyle's denial of Mr. Ruskin's statement that the behaviour of the lower orders of Chelsea made the philosopher's residence there intolerable. At that time Mr. Carlyle divided mankind into two portions, the human and the inhuman. The second he considered to deserve all that could be said against it. I imagine that if he is really going to deal with recent events in Paris, he will need, whether he be writing of the proceedings of one side or the other, some of that wealth of fortunate epithet which is lavished over the pages of his history of the First French Revolution. That is to say, he will need it if he means to give the "inhuman" their deserts. But the work will be a curious study, and one which it would be disrespectful to anticipate. It may be that, fresh from the revision of his "Frederick," and from observations of the marvellous way in which the Germans have warred, Mr. Carlyle may have, for actors in these subsequent scenes, only a lofty and half tolerant contempt.

No sit ancillæ tibi amor, and so forth, which, in the case of the excellent Bishop of Manchester, one would venture to translate, "Be not ashamed of taking a kindly interest in the servant maid." Dr. Fraser, however, needs no encouragement to exert himself whenever he sees or can make an opportunity for doing good. But there is much difficulty in the course which he is inclined to recommend to the mistresses of families. He perceives that the Sunday "evening out," which is claimed as a right by female servants, leads to a vast quantity of mischief, and the Bishop would like to see the custom abolished. The theory is that the servant goes to some place of worship, and, of course, it would be wicked in a professed Christian to deny a domestic the power of fulfilling this duty. The practice is with a very large number of servants not to go to any place of worship at all, or, if they do go, to make that visit the prelude to a walk with their admirers or a visit to their friends. Obviously, by fixing the hour for a servant's return, a mistress might attempt to prevent the walk or the visit, but this would merely lead to the servant's always giving up church or chapel in favour of the social amusement. It would, of course, be possible, in engaging a servant, to stipulate that there should be no Sunday evening out; but what equivalent can be offered? Here is one of the domestic modern problems which the Bishop wisely perceives not to be unimportant. He might, however, remember that a very large number of masters and mistresses cheerfully submit to the inconvenience of early Sunday dinners, in departure from the comfortable weekly hour, for the sake of affording their servants the opportunity which they are supposed to take; and when employers are charged with being unmindful of the employed this item, by no means a small one in these days, should be carried to the account of the former. Easy to make light of that sort of continuous self-denial, but it is, perhaps, as meritorious as much about which a fuss is made.

Having, just before the Derby, alluded to the fact that the love of the turf and of honesty are not invariably found united, it is due to the sporting world to call the attention of the rest of creation to the entire demolition of the scandalous rumour, of which I am ashamed to say I heard for the first time when reading what I am going to mention. It would seem that from "idle talk" on the part of Mr. Daley, the jockey, some people believed, or at least said, that Mr. Charles Rayner, an owner of race-horses, had offered the former £3000 to "pull" Macgregor in the Derby of last year. Mr. Rayner caused a lawyer to address Mr. Daley on the subject, and to send him terms of retraction. Two epistolary attempts by Mr. Daley failed to give satisfaction, but a third is published by Mr. Rayner's lawyer, without comment. Mr. Daley denies that Mr. Rayner ever offered him £3000, or any sum, with the above object, and begs acceptance of an apology for "the idle talk which has occasioned unfounded reports." Mr. Daley is so splendid a master of the rein that he can afford to be reminded of a line in "Love's Labour's Lost," "Sweet Lord Longaville, rein thy tongue." But I may add that, though Mr. Rayner's character is shown to be perfectly unsullied, this does not affect the general argument, which I reserve for reproduction on provocation.

A great many readers of French literature will recollect the piquant and pointed sketches of French orators which were published by M. Cormenin, under (or over, as our American friends more correctly say) the signature of Timon. They are now somewhat out of date, but are of too high a class in literature to be forgotten with many of the persons he criticised. I happened to open the book the other day, and the name "M. Thiers" caught my eye. M. Thiers, some five-and-thirty years ago or more, was much admired by Timon for his cleverness, but not much respected by him. He dwells at some length on the want of respect entertained by the public for the brilliant orator. But a couple of passages are worth note, as a matter of coincidence:—"Je me suis trompé, et qui ne se serait pas trompé, avec moi, lorsque j'ai dit que, malgré son talent, M. Thiers n'arriverait jamais au premier poste de l'Etat, parce que la considération lui manquait." When I read this M. Thiers was the head of France. But that is not all:—"M. Thiers a cru qu'un parvenu du Cour, championnait poussé dans les boues révolutionnaires, arriverait à la hauteur d'un chène, et protégerait éternellement les Tuileries de son ombre." When I read this the Tuileries was a smoking ruin.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Of the Royal Italian Opera there is nothing specially to record as having taken place since our last week's notice, the performances having all been repetitions of operas previously commented on. Madame Patti, Madame Lucca, Mlle. Sessi, and other eminent singers have all reappeared in favourite characters, five performances weekly having now been the rule for as many weeks past.

At Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, after several postponements on account of indisposition—as already recorded—Mlle. Marie Marimon made her third, fourth, and fifth appearances as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," on Thursday week, Saturday, and Tuesday last—her performance as Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," having been deferred until next week. On Monday "Les Huguenots" was to have been performed, with a cast identical with that recently noticed, with the exception of the first appearance of M. Belval (from the Grand Opera of Paris) as Marcello. In consequence, however, of the indisposition of Mlle. Titiens, the opera was changed to "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. Ilma di Murska as Lucia and Signor Nicolini as Edgardo.

A new divertissement has been produced with success, and gives occasion for some clever dancing by Mlle. Katti Lanner and other members of the good ballet troupe engaged here.

The third of this season's new Philharmonic concerts, held last week, offered a feature of special interest and importance in the performance—with some omissions—of the music of Mozart's "Idomeneo," the earliest of his great stage works; those which preceded it being comparatively immature productions in which the great composer was preparing himself for that dramatic career which may be said to have commenced with the work just named, and included "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Così fan tutte," and "Die Zauberflöte," and terminated, not unworthily, with "La Clemenza di Tito." The impulse given to dramatic music, and the reforms effected by Gluck, had a wide influence, and may be distinctly traced in the "Idomeneo" of Mozart, in the grandeur of some of the choral writing and the declamatory force of much of the recitative. In exquisite beauty of melody, harmony of form, proportion, and detail, and in the wondrous fancy and variety of orchestral combinations, Gluck has never approached within a long distance of his immediate successor in dramatic music. While "Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro," and "Die Zauberflöte" ("Il Flauto Magico"), are being constantly repeated, the several other fine operas by the composer have long been entirely excluded from stage performance here. The hearing of the music of "Idomeneo" in concert-room performance was, therefore, welcome, as a revival of a work which has been most unjustly ignored. The solos of Ilia were finely sung by Mlle. Titiens, who gave great effect to the airs "Se il padre" and "Zeffiretti." Madame Fabbri sang the incidental solo of Elettra (in the chorus, "Placido e il mar") well, but scarcely gave sufficient dramatic impulse to the declamatory air, "Estinto e Idomeneo." Mr. Bentham gave the music of Idamante with much success, particularly the air "Non ho colpo;" and Signor Vizzani sang the solos of Idomeneo with good dramatic feeling, particularly in the airs "Vedrommi intorno" and "Torno la pace," the incidental recitative for the High Priest of Neptune having been well declaimed by Signor Caravoglia. The fine choral writing—more abundant in "Idomeneo" than in any other of Mozart's operas—produced a marked impression in the movements "Godiam la pace," "Pieta Numi," "Nettuno s'onore," "Placido e il mar," the storm scene, and the invocation "O voto tremendo." The excellent band which Dr. Wylde conducted gave great effect to the overture and the three marches, the second of which was encored.

Mr. Walter Bache's seventh annual concert took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Friday evening, and offered a rare opportunity for judgment on the compositions of one of the few remarkable living musicians. Franz Liszt gained European celebrity when a very young boy, as one of the most extraordinary pianists of the age—a reputation which was maintained and enhanced until recent years, when he sought a still higher distinction as a composer of works of the most ambitious class. The first half of his sacred cantata, "The Legend of St. Elizabeth," was performed with no success at one of last year's New Philharmonic concerts. It had, however, scarcely received the preparation and rehearsal which its difficulties demand. The concert of Mr. Bache now referred to was the first instance in which the claims of Liszt to rank as a great composer have been fairly and efficiently put before the English public. If we cannot consent to place him where his own ambition and his friends' admiration would rank him, we must yet admit that the productions now referred to are those of a man of remarkable, if eccentric, power. Like the music of Richard Wagner, that of Liszt—the earliest and stanchest advocate of the composer of the so-called "music of the future"—ignores all precedent of form, sequence, and coherence. While too close an adherence to conventionalism, even as sanctioned by the great minds of the past, may prove a fetter and hindrance to original genius, the utter disregard of classical models and the unbridled license of self-assertion may, on the other hand, lead to the wildest disorder and the crudest incongruity; and this is the frequent tendency of the music of Wagner and Liszt—as of him who perhaps first indicated this school, the late Hector Berlioz. Unfortunately the faults, many and manifest, of these composers have led to a popular prejudice against them, and a wholesale denunciation too frequently adopted with no real knowledge of the subject. The first fair opportunity of judging the merits of Liszt as a composer is due to the enterprise and earnest advocacy of Mr. Bache, who deserves high commendation for his bold experiment. Liszt's first pianoforte concerto—its enormous difficulties executed with great energy and brilliancy by Mr. Bache—and his orchestral symphony—or, rather, "suite"—composed in illustration of Lamartine's "Méditations Poétiques," and entitled "Les Préludes," offered abundant illustration of what we have said above of the composer's characteristics. Passages of vigorous power, and some of real beauty, are alternated with others of spasmodic extravagance and almost savage defiance of coherence and consistency; while some occasional masterly instrumentation is contrasted by rude and harsh combinations and trivial effects—the whole leaving a very mixed impression on the hearer, unless, perhaps, in those instances where ardent enthusiasm shuts out discrimination. The concert included the performance of Gluck's overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" and lieder by Liszt, Schubert, and Schumann, sung by Miss Clara Doria and Herr Nordblom, accompanied by Mr. Bache, who directed the performance of the symphonic work by Liszt—the accompaniments to the concerto having been conducted by Mr. Dannreuther.

A summer series of ballad concerts, under the direction of Mr. John Boosey, commenced at St. James's Hall on Monday

evening, with a success similar to that which has attended the many past entertainments of the kind given under the same able direction. Among many items of interest, the singing of Mr. Sims Reeves was a prominent feature.

The subscription to the Sterndale-Bennett Testimonial is progressing successfully, and will no doubt speedily reach an amount fully adequate to the object contemplated—a "Sterndale-Bennett Exhibition, to assist musical students in their education in the Royal Academy of Music, of which institution the eminent musician, whose name will thus be perpetuated, was a pupil and is now the principal." The scheme is a well-devised recognition of the honour conferred on the gentleman referred to in his recent knighthood.

The Festival of the Lower Rhine, the forty-eighth of the musical celebrations occurring alternately at Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Düsseldorf, commenced at the first-named place on Sunday, conducted by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller.

THE THEATRES.

VAUDEVILLE.

It is with much gratification that we record the production of a new and original comedy, by Mr. James Albery, at the Vaudeville. The work is in two acts, and is entitled "Tweedie's Rights." The piece is remarkable for the richness and originality of its dialogue, and the psychological nature of its plot. John Tweedie, a master mason (Mr. David James), is a study for an intellectual audience, and one so interesting that its responsibility is willingly accepted by the more advanced minds, and awakens attention in the less instructed. Tweedie is a man who has so profound and exclusive an idea of his rights that he is altogether blind to his duties. The death of his brother has left him in possession of the business and the charge of his nephew, Richard Tweedie (Mr. Wyke Moore). The former he has appropriated to himself, and brought up the latter as a servant rather than as a partner; such is the exaggerated notion which he has formed of his own "rights." He has also indulged in drink, and become liable to delirium tremens. One Tim Whiffler, a groom (Mr. Thomas Thorne), has induced him to bet to a ruinous extent, and is always putting him up to "a good thing" that results in a loss. Meanwhile his nephew Richard has improved his genius, and executed a statue in marble, and thereby annoyed his uncle, who regards his studies with aversion. At length Tweedie is rendered indignant by the discovery that Richard has drawn a torso on the back of an account sent in to a customer, who commissions Dr. Pritchard (Mr. E. Dyas) to inquire as to the artist. Tweedie determines to discharge his nephew and demolish the statue. But his intentions are frustrated by his having a fit, in which he dreams that the statue moves and speaks, and gives him good advice. An illness of six weeks then takes place; after which the action recommences. Meanwhile an affection has grown up and perfected itself between his nephew Richard and Millie, his daughter (Miss A. Newton). The love scenes between this faithful couple are deliciously written. One speech, in which a comparison is drawn between the development of the summer and the growth of love, is exquisitely beautiful. There are some humorous scenes, in which Tim Whiffler attempts to court her, but is ultimately compelled to content himself with a buxom widow, Mrs. Potts, well impersonated by Miss T. Lavis. Act the second represents Tweedie in a convalescent and repentant state. His affairs are found in a bankrupt position. Then it is that the worth of his nephew becomes clearly seen. The admirer of Richard's torso has purchased his statue for £500, and thus convinced Tweedie of his superiority. Tweedie is now willing to change places with his nephew, and surrender his imagined rights in favour of the claims of true genius. We must compliment Mr. James for the thoroughness of the manner in which he realised his author's idea. His picture of the sturdy mason's ignorance and prejudice, and of his conversion therefrom, showing his growing conviction of a higher and better right than that he had formerly insisted on, was perfect. Mr. Dyas was also excellent as the enlightened physician, and Mr. Moore equally so as an honest lover; while Miss Newton, as the innocent and devoted Millie, was charming. Mr. Albery has given a new proof of his dramatic talent in this very original and extraordinarily clever and powerful production.

PRINCESS'S.

We were summoned to a morning performance on Saturday to witness the representation of a new and original play by Sir Charles Young, Bart., entitled "Shadows." The reader is aware that Mr. Hastings, having had the opportunity, as a dramatic copyist, of comparing thousands of MS. plays, has lately taken upon himself the office of judging of them as to their stage-eligibility. Having been eminently successful in his agency in one instance, he naturally seeks further to extend his influence, and, having formed a good opinion of Sir Charles Young's manuscript, he has sought, and not in vain, to secure for it one night's performance, that managers might have an opportunity of appreciating its merits as an acting play. The experiment was entirely successful. The new drama divides itself into two parts. The first, or the prologue, represents an action that took place in the time of Charles II.; the drama proper an action that happens now. A family destiny is transmitted from the one period to the other, and the curse of the ancestor is fulfilled in the children. There was some hazard, of course, in such a subject and mode of treatment; but more than one German play have proved their feasibility. Well, it appears that two centuries ago (in 1660), one Stephen Iredell, a Puritan and regicide, married a Spanish lady, who was as pleasure-loving as he was ascetic. A favourite with the young King, she wears a necklace of his gift, which her husband tears from her neck. She has also an admirer in Roland Flemmyng, a Royalist, who incites her to betray her husband to the King as having had a hand in the execution of Charles I. The clement Monarch declines to interfere. Stephen Iredell afterwards finds Flemmyng in his wife's company, challenges him, and kills him; whereupon the Lady Inez (for such is her name) stabs him in return. He dies cursing any descendant of his family who may thereafter wed a Spanish woman. The next four acts present a drawing-room play, in which one Martin Iredell (Mr. Coghlan) gets infatuated with a Spanish fugitive (Mrs. Hermann Vezin), marries her, and is brought by her extravagance to ruin. She also compromises him with a pretended friend (Mr. John Nelson), by forging cheques in his and her husband's name; and ultimately shuts him into a closet and leaves him to perish. But a friend rescues him, and all parties meet for the final scene. A quarrel takes place; Colonel Marwood receives a mortal wound, and, in endeavouring to return it, accidentally kills the lady, who had intervened to save her husband. All this takes place at a fancy ball, where the characters are seen again in the costume of the prologue. This expedient serves to identify the individuals and the destiny. Mrs. Vezin and Mr. Coghlan were admirable in their respective parts, and in other respects the drama was very efficiently acted. Mr. Hastings, in conclusion, addressed the audience, and trusted that the success of the drama would

induce managers in future to read and judge of the authors' pieces for themselves. This fact points to a great defect in managerial arrangements which has too long existed to their discredit, and which cannot be too speedily removed.

STRAND.

Mr. Byron's burlesque of "Esmeralda" was reproduced, on Monday, at the Strand, to an appreciative audience. Mr. Edward Terry, as Claude Frollo, and Mr. Harry Paulton, as Quasimodo, very diligently brought out the eccentric points of their characters; nor was the "sensation goat" (Mr. Bartlett) without his attractive qualities. Esmeralda herself found an able representative in Miss Rose Cullen, and Pierre Gringoire in Miss Bella Goodall. Miss Amy Sheridan looked magnificent as Phœbus de Chateaupers. At present, however, there is something painful in the endeavour to extract mirth from a Parisian theme; recent and present associations qualify too much the humour of the entertainment.

THE COURT.

Mr. Gilbert has contributed to the Court Theatre a new drama, which was produced on Monday. The new piece is founded on Mr. Dickens's novel of "Great Expectations," but Mr. Gilbert has made many modifications to suit the dramatic purpose he had in view; nevertheless, too much of the sensational is admitted to suit exactly the local atmosphere. We may, however, be wrong, and the management may have discovered that the sensational is as much needed on a Chelsea stage as in the Strand. The language of convicts was, nevertheless, voted too strong by the exquisites of the stalls. Mr. Belford and Mr. J. C. Cowper, indeed, vociferated so vehemently as Magwitch and Orlick, that fears might well be entertained of the personal safety of the audience. The death of the former takes place in the arms of poor Pip and Estella (Miss Brennan and Mr. Bufton). Mr. John Clayton, in the part of Jaggers, was remarkably good; and other rôles were respectably filled, though not all so exactly impersonating the original idea of the novelist. We are doubtful whether, after all, the piece is suited either to the company or the audience, and are disposed to await further experience before pronouncing a final decision.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The company at the Opéra Comique have repeated several of the classical pieces of their repertoire; and a charming little comedy in verse, entitled "Au Printemps," has been produced, very Watteau-like in its costume and treatment. At the Lyceum, "Le Chapeau d'un Horloger" has afforded M. Lesueur an opportunity for exhibiting his versatility. The part of Amadie, a garçon de service of the most comical description, stands in vivid contrast to that of the Chevalier in "La Partie de Piquet." The last piece will probably run for some time, as it improves on repetition.

Lord Alfred Hervey has been appointed to the Receiver-Generalship of Inland Revenue.

The gold Albert medal of the Society of Arts, instituted to reward distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, or commerce, has this session been unanimously awarded by the council to Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Royal Naval School at New Cross was held, last Saturday, under the presidency of Admiral Dundcombe. The report stated that there was an increase of thirty-four in the number of pupils, and that there would be a still further augmentation at midsummer next. The subscriptions had largely increased.

Miss Marsh solicits help for the Orphan Homes at Beckenham, and the Connalescent Hospital, Blackrock, Brighton, without which these excellent institutions must soon be closed. Contributions will be gratefully received by Lady Emma Dalzell or Miss Marsh, addressed to Beckenham Rectory, Kent; by the honorary secretary, Mr. T. H. Hornbuckle, London Hospital, E.; and by the Messrs. Drummond's Bank.

On Monday Lord William Lennox gave his "Personal Reminiscences of the Duke of Wellington" at the Royal Hotel Assembly Rooms, Birmingham, in aid of the funds of St. Philip's National and Sunday Schools—the Rector, the Honourable and Reverend Grantham Yorke occupying the chair; and on the following evening his Lordship gave the same lecture at Peterborough, in aid of a local institution.

Miss Burdett-Coutts's peerage is gazetted in the following terms:—"The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baroness of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, of Stratton-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and of Holly Lodge, Highgate, both in the county of Middlesex, spinster, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, of Foremark, in the county of Derby, and of Ramsbury, in the county of Wilts, Bart., deceased, and Sophia, his wife, youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., also deceased, by the name, style, and title of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, of Highgate and Brookfield, in the county of Middlesex."

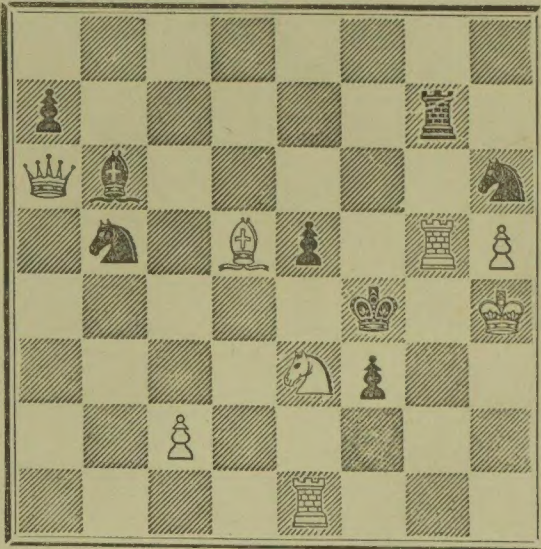
The St. Andrew's Waterside Mission at Gravesend has extended its work with such success that the mission has found many friends. The church for the waterside population is nearly complete. It sprang from a memorial gift of £1000 for the mission to erect a chapel to the memory of Admiral Beaufort, late hydrographer to the Navy. The railways on both sides of the Thames carry books free in parcels by goods-train from Bricklayers Arms' and Fenchurch station. The books are made up into lending libraries for the ships that leave the Thames on long voyages. Copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are much desired, and are carefully bound. Many volumes have been round the world several times, helping the missionaries in their work of raising the tone on board ship. Bibles and Prayer Books are distributed, and any interesting books are acceptable. The Rev. John Scarth, Gravesend, has charge of the mission, having lately been appointed by the Crown to the parish in which it is situated, and where he was curate when the mission work was first undertaken.

The Post-Office records show that the Postmaster-General was required in former times to convey goods and chattels, which no one would presume now to expect him to transport. A bluebook recently issued, containing accounts of the public income and expenditure since the Revolution, gives the following examples of consignments, for the safe transportation of which to their destination the Postmaster-General was held responsible during the war in Queen Anne's reign:—A case of knives and forks for Mr. Stepney, Her Majesty's Envoy to the King of Holland; two bales of stockings for the use of the Ambassador of the Crown of Portugal; a deal case with four fitches of bacon for Mr. Sennington, of Rotterdam; fifteen couples of hounds going to the King of the Romans, with a free pass; two servant maids going as laundresses to my Lord Ambassador Methuen; Doctor Crichton, carrying with him a cow and divers other necessities. The charges are not stated, but the accounts of the Post-Office revenue are preserved from 1685 down to the present time.

CHESS.

*** Our usual Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably held over.

PROBLEM NO. 1423.
By the late Mr. T. SMITH.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

GREAT CHESS-MATCH AT EDINBURGH.—THE WEST v. THE EAST OF SCOTLAND.

This interesting tournament between the chess clubs of the east and west of Scotland took place, at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, on Saturday, May 20, in presence of many distinguished visitors. The challenge emanated from Glasgow, which, with the assistance of its various chess clubs, held themselves bound to muster thirty players at least on the day of meeting. Two of their number unfortunately failed them. This involved the withdrawal of two players on the other side, and, as it happened, two of the best—Mr. G. B. Fraser, of Dundee, and Dr. Fraser, of Edinburgh. These gentlemen kindly consented to accept one game each as forfeits for the non-appearance of their opponents, rather than render the match unequal by insisting on their right to enter the lists. The umpire of the lists was Sheriff Glassford Bell. Throughout the contest the greatest good feeling prevailed, and the play, which lasted from twelve to seven, in several of the games was of a most interesting kind. Perhaps the finest contest in the whole competition was the game (Sicilian opening) between Mr. W. N. Walker, of Dundee, and Mr. Tait, from Ayrshire, a young player whose style called forth repeated expressions of admiration from the onlookers. Our space will only permit us to give the list of players and the final score this week, but we have received, and hope in our next Number to present, some of the best games fought in this most interesting encounter of the "Scottish chiefs." The following is the score:—

		Won. Lost. Drawn.	
Colonel Robertson ..	Edinburgh v. — Jenkins ..	Glasgow ..	0 1 2
John Nimmo ..	" " v. — Hunter ..	" ..	1 2 0
W. Robertson ..	" " v. — Hunt ..	" ..	2 0 1
Dr. Smith ..	" " v. Dr. Labone ..	" ..	0 0 3
Claud Macfie ..	" " v. W. W. Mitchell ..	" ..	3 0 0
John Macfie ..	" " v. W. F. Murray ..	" ..	0 2 1
Dr. Cattie ..	" " v. Alan Murray ..	" ..	0 3 0
George Gilson ..	" " v. — Keir ..	" ..	2 1 0
W. Lawson, jun. ..	" " v. — Fairlie ..	" ..	0 3 0
Bertram ..	" " v. Dr. Dougan ..	" ..	1 1 1
Strathern ..	" " v. — Crawford ..	" ..	3 0 0
C. Meikle ..	" " v. — Craig ..	" ..	1 1 1
Johnston ..	" " v. A. Berwick ..	" ..	1 1 1
Bostock ..	" " v. — Birch ..	" ..	1 2 0
Ommond ..	" " v. — McTargot ..	" ..	2 0 1
Captain Christie ..	" " v. A. Kilmeray ..	" ..	1 1 0
Dr. Fraser withdrawn; and, by mutual consent, accepts, as forfeit from Glasgow ..			1 0 0
W. N. Walker ..	Dundee v. Tait ..	Ayrshire ..	1 0 0
C. R. Baxter ..	" " v. Sheriff Spens ..	Hamilton ..	3 0 0
C. M. Baxter ..	" " v. — MacFadyen ..	Glasgow ..	1 2 0
D. Lindsay ..	" " v. A. Ross ..	" ..	1 0 0
P. Scott ..	" " v. — Robertson ..	" ..	2 1 0
P. Sandeman ..	" " v. — MacWhirter ..	" ..	3 0 0
J. D. Baxter ..	" " v. — Steegman ..	" ..	3 0 0
David Sime ..	" " v. — Scott ..	" ..	2 0 1
G. A. Patullo ..	" " v. — Tennant ..	" ..	2 0 1
W. G. Thomson ..	" " v. Col. Gardiner ..	" ..	2 1 0
G. B. Fraser withdrawn, and accepts as forfeit from Glasgow ..			1 0 0
Arthur Russell ..	Cupar Fife v. — Dunlop ..	Glasgow ..	2 0 1
J. F. Brenner ..	" " v. — Stenhouse ..	" ..	0 3 0
Total ..			42 28 11

RESULT.

		Won.	Drawn.
East ..		42	11
West ..		28	11
Majority for East of Scotland ..		14	

		Games Played.	Games Lost.	Games Won.	Games Drawn.	Forfeits.
Edinburgh Club ..		47	21	18	8	1
Dundee Club ..		26	4	20	2	1
Cupar Club ..		6	3	2	1	0
In all ..		79	28	40	11	2

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the members of this association was held at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford, on Saturday. The association consists of gentlemen connected with Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, &c.; and the meetings are held annually in one of the associated towns, the club of the town at which the meeting is held forming a committee of management for making the arrangements for the year, and its secretary is the corresponding secretary. Some of the best players in the counties were present, and the contests throughout the day were of an interesting character. The chess tables were set out in the coffee-room, and the ample capacity of the apartment afforded comfortable accommodation for the competitors. A county match between Lancashire and Yorkshire was got up for the occasion, the prize being a splendid set of chessmen and board, valued at £11 11s., given by the Bradford Club. It was intended to have had twenty gentlemen on each side, but as the Lancashire players only brought up ten men, the contest lay between that number of players for each county. Four tournaments were played, two contested by eight gentlemen, and the other two by four. At six o'clock a sumptuous tea was set out. Mr. B. Broughton (president of the Bradford club) rose immediately after tea, and delivered an address, in which he traced the rise of the association, which was established, in the year 1840, under the title of the Yorkshire Chess Association. In 1856 the name was changed to the West Yorkshire Chess Association. It had gone on successfully, and had proved most advantageous in promoting the practice of chess. Although the meeting was not the largest gathering they had held, yet it was one of the most successful, upwards of eighty gentlemen having been present during the day. He was gratified that so many gentlemen were present from Lancashire, and gave all a hearty welcome to Bradford. Play was resumed, but close upon nine o'clock the Lancashire players having to leave, the county match was brought to a premature close.

The players on the two sides had to play two games each. In the list given below, which will show how the game stood when play ceased, the players are arranged in the order of their strength:—

Lancashire.		Yorkshire.		Won.
Won. Drawn. Undecided.		Won. Drawn. Undecided.		
Burn (Liverpool) ..	1 0 0	Watkinson (Huddersfield) ..	1	
Lord (Manchester) ..	1 0 2	A. B. Skipworth (Bilsdale) ..	0	
Soul (Liverpool) ..	2 0 0	Werner (Halifax) ..	0	
Steinkühler (Manc.) ..	0 0 1	Parratt (Huddersfield) ..	1	
Dufresne (Liverpool) ..	0 1 0	Whitman (Huddersfield) ..	1	
Grube (Manchester) ..	0 0 2	Young (Wakefield) ..	0	
Burnet (Manchester) ..	0 0 1	Finlinson (Huddersfield) ..	1	
Kidson (Liverpool) ..	1 0 0	Stokoe (Leeds) ..	1	
Wood (Manchester) ..	0 1 1	Petty (Bradford) ..	0	
Johnson (Bolton) ..	0 0 2	W. Fieldsend (Bradford) ..	0	
Totals ..	4 2 9	Total ..	5	

It is not decided whether the match is to be considered a drawn game, and it is a matter for future consideration whether the gentlemen engaged on each side shall meet and contest the palm of victory.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY CHARLES FITZROY.

Lady Charles Fitzroy, who died on the 27th ult., at her residence, Elm Lodge, Hampton, was born Nov. 11, 1787, the elder daughter of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington (son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, K.G.), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Charles, seventh Earl of Northampton. Her Ladyship married, Oct. 23, 1825, Lord Charles Fitzroy, P.O. (Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, who served with distinction in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and was at one time M.P. and Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal household), son of George Henry, fourth Duke of Grafton, K.G., and leaves a son, Captain Cavendish Charles Fitzroy, 68th Foot, and other issue.

THE HON. GEORGE DE GREY.

The Hon. George De Grey died, on the 26th ult., at 11, South Audley-street. He was born, Nov. 15, 1811, the fifth son of Thomas, fourth Lord Walsingham, by Elizabeth, his wife, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and was brother to Thomas, Lord Walsingham, who died on Dec. 31 last. Mr. De Grey was a magistrate for the county of Norfolk. He was never married.

THE HON. FREDERICK VILLIERS.

The Hon. Frederick William Child Villiers, died on the 24th ult. He was born July 20, 1815, and was the third and last surviving son of George, fifth Earl of Jersey, who assumed the additional name of Child in right of his wife, Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, granddaughter and heiress by will of Robert Child, the opulent banker, of Temple Bar. Mr. Villiers was educated at Eton, and early in life entered the Coldstream Guards. In 1847 he quitted the Army, and in 1853 was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 5th Middlesex Militia. He sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Weymouth, from December, 1847, to July, 1852, and acted with the Conservative party. His residence being at Sulby Hall, Northamptonshire, he served as High Sheriff of that county in 1869. He married, July 12, 1842, Lady Elizabeth de Reede de Ginkle, daughter of Renaud Diedrick Jacob, eighth Earl of Athlone, but leaves no issue.

COLONEL BLATHWAYT, OF DYRHAM PARK.

Lieutenant-Colonel George William Blathwayt, of Dyrrham Park, in the county of Gloucester, and of Langridge and Porlock, in the county of Somerset, J.P., late of the 23rd Light Dragoons and King's Dragoon Guards, died, on the 14th ult., at Dyrrham Park. He was born, Feb. 25, 1797, the eldest son of the Rev. George William Blathwayt, Rector of Langridge and Dyrrham, by Isabella, his wife, daughter of Charles Pye, Esq., of Wadley, and was fourth in descent from William Blathwayt, Esq., M.P. for Bath, Secretary for War temp. William III., by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Wynter, Esq., of Dyrrham. He married, Jan. 21, 1822, Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Agmondisham Vesey, by whom he leaves George William and other issue. Colonel Blathwayt, an old Waterloo officer, was lord of the manor of Dyrrham, and patron of two livings. He served as High Sheriff of Somersetshire in 1849.

COLONEL FERRIER-HAMILTON, OF CAIRNHILL.

John Ferrier-Hamilton, Esq., of Cairnhill, in the county of Ayr, and Westport, in the county of Linlithgow, J.P. and D.L., died at Cairnhill on the 13th ult. He was born, Sept. 6, 1786, the eldest son of Walter Ferrier, Esq., of Glenfuir, in the county of Stirling, by Lillias, his wife, daughter and heir of William Wallace, Esq., of Cairnhill, and grandson of John Ferrier, Esq., of Kirkton, in the county of Renfrew, by Grizel, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Sandilands Hamilton, of Westport. Thus Colonel Hamilton represented two very old families—the Wallaces of Cairnhill and the Hamiltons of Westport. He was Vice-Lieutenant and Convener of Ayrshire, and served formerly in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He married, in 1817, the Hon. Georgina Vereker, second daughter of Charles, second Viscount Gort, and leaves Walter Ferrier-Hamilton, Captain in the Army, formerly A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and subsequently M.P. for Linlithgowshire; Charles Vereker, of Netherplace, who has taken the name of Campbell; and other issue.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BUTLER, R.N.

George Butler, Esq., of Woolstone Lodge, Berks, J.P., Captain R.N., died on the 8th ult., in his eightieth year. He was third son of Joseph Butler, Esq., of Kirby House, in the same county. He entered the Navy in 1803, and, after accompanying Rear-Admiral Dacres to the West Indies, joined the Windsor Castle (ninety-eight), in which ship he took part in Sir Robert Calder's action with the squadrons of France and Spain, July 22, 1805, and at the passage of the Dardanelles in February, 1807. In 1810 he served at the reduction of the island of Guadaloupe (for which he wore a medal), and during the operations against New Orleans commanded the boats of the Hydra in a successful attack on the forts of the Mississippi. In 1816 he was paid off, never having, till then, been a fortnight on shore from the time of his joining the service.

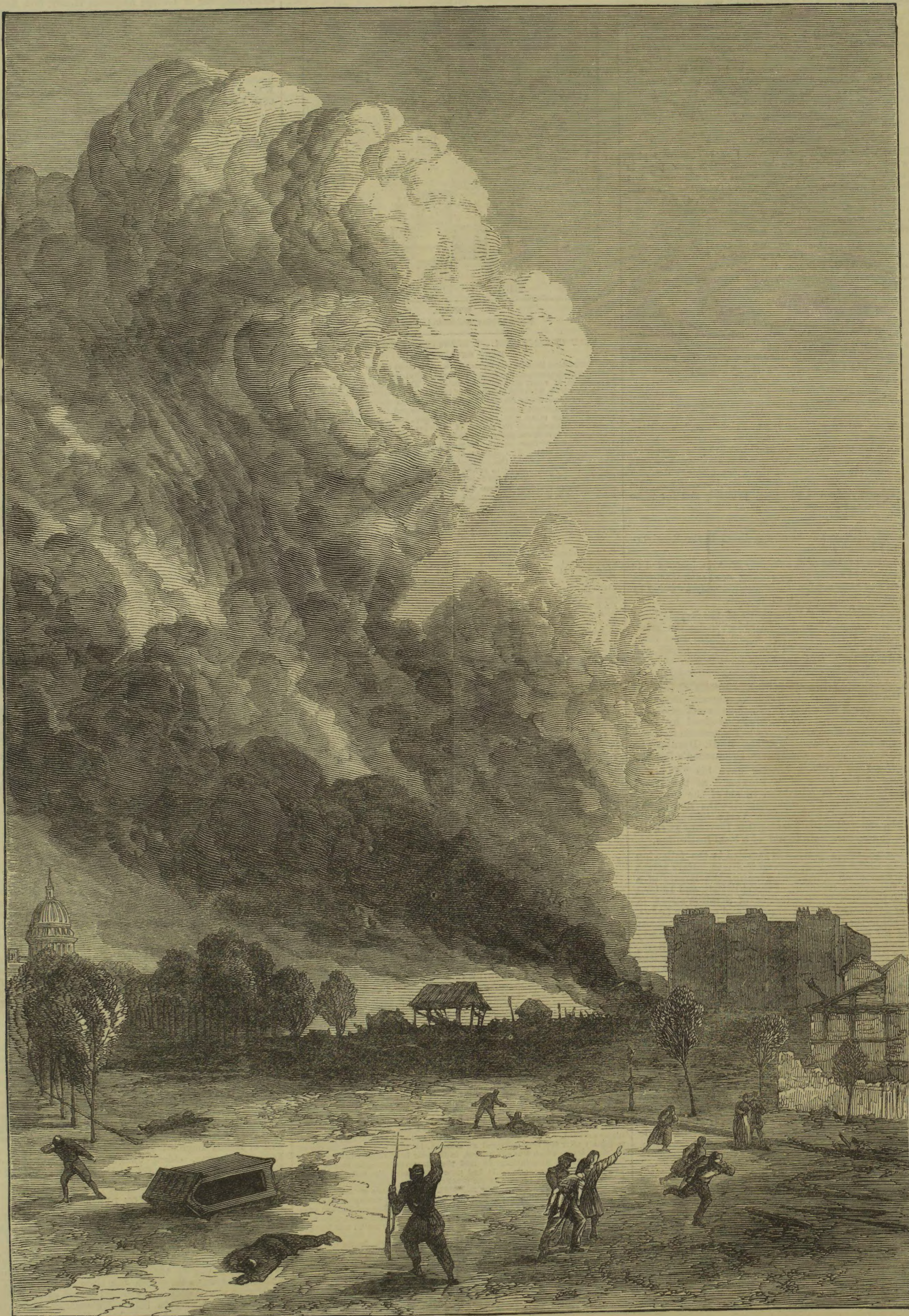
MR. TOWNSEND, OF WINCHAM.

Lee Porcher Townsend, Esq., of Wincham Hall, in the county of Chester, J.P. and D.L., Chairman of Quarter Sessions, formerly Major 49th Foot, died at his seat, near Knutsford, on the 16th ult. He was born, March 13, 1804, the eldest son of Edward Venables Townsend, Esq., of Wincham, by Cornelia Anne, his wife, daughter of Josias Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Bucks, and was grandson of Edward Townsend, Esq. (of the Townshends of Hem, in the county of Denbigh), who succeeded to the estates of Wincham and Antrobus under the will of Hester Legh, of Adlington. He married, Dec. 27, 1832, Emma Johanna, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Birkenhead Glegg, of Backford Hall, in the county of Chester, and leaves Edward and other issue.

MR. MAHONY, OF DUNLOE CASTLE.

Daniel Mahony, Esq., of Dunloe Castle, in the county of Kerry, J.P., died on the 14th ult., in his seventieth year. He was the eldest son of the late Daniel Mahony, Esq., of Dunloe Castle, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Patrick Creagh Esq., and represented a branch of the ancient Celtic family of O'Mahony, descendants of which gained such brilliant distinction in foreign service in the time of Louis XIV. The gentleman whose decease we record served as High Sheriff of the county of Kerry in 1841. He married, April 14, 1836, Frances, daughter of John Mahony, Esq., of The Point, and leaves issue. The famous Gap of Dunloe, so well known to all tourists at Killarney, is on Mr. Mahony's estate.

A return from the Registrar-General for Ireland has been published showing the number of emigrants who have left the ports of that country during the first four months of this and of last year. From this return it appears that, while in 1871 there were 25,281 emigrants, in 1870 there were 27,905.



EXPLOSION IN THE AVENUE RAPP, CHAMPS ELYSEES.